

**A Shorte treatise vpon the
Turkes Chronicles, compyled**
by Paulus Iouius byshop of Ru-
cerne, and dedicated to Charles
the. v. Emperour. Drawen oute of
the Italpen tong in to Latyne,
by Franciscus Niger Bassi-
anates. And translated
out of Latyne into
englysh by De-
ter Ahton.



The begynnyng of the turkyshe
empyre.

The conte-
ntes of the
booke.

The lyues of al the Turkythe
Emperours.

The araye and discipline of the
Turkysh warfare described & set
forth most exactly, the sayd Pau-
lus beyng the authour.

Wake vp now, Christens out of your slumbr.
Of the Turkes to recouer your long lost glory,
Feare not they: strength, they: power, ne numbre,
With ryght, & not myght, atchpueth the victory.

Thomas Ascell.

As warres betwene Rome and Carthage were aye mortal;
When Amylear hadt woine hys yonge sonne Annibal
He then brynethes, ix. yeres of age,
When he myght for hys tender age.
To the people of Rome to be most deadly foe
To whome he plyght his faythe and truth e it shulde be so.
Wherefore althoughe he dyd soe dere
The Romaynes the; Emperie.
Wyth beastly crueltye, whiche forst not of the goddes.
Yet at last, as by wyll of thalmyghty Goddes,
Stept forth Scipio that worthy knyght,
Whome Annibal wyth al hys myght
Coude not withstand: for why his wyles stode hym no stede,
Then Carthage thou layest al along: the goddes in dede
Suche destiny for the had dyght.
So stode theaueus when thou wert buylt.
So O Christendome, Thottoman hath ben euermore
Thy cruel and heauy foe, and geueed the ryght soe.
Bloodshed and slaughter he hath wrought,
To destroye the al meanes hath he sought.
Thy fresh flowers he hath bereued. thy riche, thy stronge,
Thy noble cities they ben his. thou hast more wronge,
Constantinople, Rhodes, Belgrade,
Bude hys herptage he hath made.
Whylom whiche were thyne, and shalbe I hope agayne,
For well I wot, that cursed seede shal not long raygne.
For some Christien Camillus,
Or Scipio Africanus
(Be of good chere) shall spring vp, whiche wyll therestore
To ioye, ryches, and wealth, double thou had before.
This blooddye Turkysh Annibal
His power shal fade and haue a fall.
Nowe all ye gentrye of Englande this boke embrace,
For of Christendome so standeth the plyght and case.
No hystoie is more requisite,
And it is nowe set forth the with lycht.

To the right honorable sir Rafe

Sadler knight, Maister of the kinges maiesties great wardrobe, Gertilma of his highnes pryue chambze, and one of his graces

most honorable pryue counsaile,

his most humble seruant Peter

Ascheton wil sheth contri-

nuauance of helth and

encreace of

honour.



He great lerned philosopher and wiseman Plato among manye good lessons & piked sentences, worthe to be remembred and well borne in mynd saith, That a man (in

whom the dyuine and wonderful worke of nature dothe most euydently appere) ought often tymes to behowde hym selfe in a glasse: wherby perceiuing what giftes nature hath bestowed vpon hym, what a grace and comlynnes she hath put in his face, far exceeding all other lyuing creatures, how moche the proportion & makinge of his bodie, excelleth the brute and vntreasonable beastes, He maye be y more earnestly prouoked to applye hym selfe in the studye of suche faculties, as may set forth and adourne this wonderfull worke of nature, & make as well his name and remembrance, as his soule,

*.i. immortall

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immortall. This glasse þ̄ Plato speket
on (right Honorable sit) maye be taken
not without a cause (as I thinke) for the
bookes of wisdom and manours, whiche
the Philosophers & wyse men haue lefte
to theyr posteritie in writing, but espe-
cially for Chronicles & histories, wherin
all thinges mete and necessarie for men
of euery degree and estate, be most plene-
tyfully and lyuelyest set forth. For like
as a man beholding him selfe in a glasse,
dothe cuditly perceiue w̄ his eyes his
owne colour and complexion, the forme
and figure of his face, howe in continu-
ance of tyme his playne forehead waceth
wrinckeled, his face al to wethered, &
his heare to chaunge the colour:

So lykwise shal ye see in histories, euen
from the first monarchie vnto this day,
the forme & figure of all Empires & com-
mon welthes, how i contynuaunce of tyme
they haue chaunged theyr complexion,
what hath bene the cause they haue de-
cayed: finallie, how in the most plentiful
and welthiest Kingdomes, sedition and
conspiracie (with other suche warres &
pockes) hath caused the common welth
to haue a graye head, naye I should saye
to weare a graye cote, & at lengthe to beg-
ger bycad. But now to see the course of
the world, fro the Assyriens tyme, to the
Persians,

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Perliens, fro the Perliens to þ Brekes,
from the Brekes to the Romaynes, & so
forthe to our age, how kingdomes haue
chaunged & altered, what fashon harhe
bene vled emonge men, how & by whom
kingdomes haue bene gouerned, how
vertue hath bene rewarded, & vices po-
nished, besyde this, how al thiges haue
and do still daylye decaye in nature, as
the age of man, the greatnes of the bodie
with such other like. To read and know
al these thinges (I saye) is it not a great
pleasure? Is not that glasse worthy to be
often tymes looked in, which dothe repre-
sent suche pictures vnto our eyes?

The Romayns vled a pretye policie,
to set vp the Romakes & hartes of theyr
younge gentilmen & nobles, to highe em-
pyres & marshall feates. For if any one
of the excelled in the knowlege of war
and had bouldly ventured hym selfe in
his life tyme for the honour and defence
of his countrey, his picture wold they
set vp gorgeously after his deathe, for by
cause that other should be moued by this
to practyse them selfe in the same facul-
tie, and to be redy if theyr countrey had
strike, to put out theyr hand with the for
most. What, if grauen pictures and simi-
litudes of valiaunt men, do so earnestly
prouoke

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Achilles.

Themistocles.

prouoke men to be valiaunt, If plato his image paynted in a table, shall moue me to the studie of philosophie. If the hanging vp of Achilles cote armour ouer his graue, shall prouoke me to folowe Achilles in my lyfe, what then (I praye you) shall the booke do written of plato, what shall the history written of Achilles, if I read it diligently, and beare it well in mynd his cote armour in dede may wel signifie that he was a valiaunt knyght & a man forward in fiegth. But the history will tell you the tyme, the place, & where in he dyd valiauntly, The history will tel you that the Troians, seinge his harness vpon Patroclus backe, ran away for feare. It should moue vs very moche I wil not denye, to behould Themistocles (consydering what a man he was) set forth in a table lyke a pore banished man, leadinge his life far from Athens, in a strange countrey, But then if we read how wyse & polytike a capitaine he was, what feates he wrought agaynst his enemyes, how through his wisdom only the great and puissant host of the Persians were dyspuen out of grece, & caused to recople, of the contrary part, how the unkinde comminalty (agreable alwayes to mischylfe) this his great kindnes and paynes

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paynes taken in the defence of theym & their countrey not considered, thrust him out of the cytie and banished hym the countrey, shal we not the betwayne þe yf fortune of good Themistocles muche more? Is it possible I praise yow for mans wit to deuise or inuent any other thinge, whiche can so effectually moue princes & noble men, bothe to loue and also folow the worthy and valiaunt christien Capitain, George Castyore (kinge of Epirus and Albany) as the historie, whiche marinus Berletius hath most eloquently and clerkly writen of þe same prince? I thinke verily, it wolde styke by any christien princes heart a lyue and kindle his courage, without fear to warre vppon þe Turkes there to se and read how almightie God continually preserved the sayd George and alwayes gaue hym the victorie & vpper hande of his ennemyes, althowghe they were for the most part ten men to ou. Wolde to god this historie wer written in the palace of euery prince, & printed in euery christien mans hart. For the the silly poure christiens, liuinge now most miserablye in thrauldome and captiuitie, might haue some hope in theyr brestes, ones to be deliuered and to se the blood of theyr elders (shed most vnmerecyfully

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cyfully throughe the extreme crueltie of
the barbarous tyrant) quyt & reuenged.

To be short, there is no kynde of men
from the highest to the lowest, be they
Emperours, kings, Dukes, Eccles, lords,
barons or knightes, men in office
or priuate persones, to whō the reading
of hystories is not profitable: No kinde
of vertu or honestie wherof we shal not
read examples in hystories, to enflame
our hartes to folow the same, No kinde
of vice nor mischief but there by reading
ther examples & end of the same, we shalbe
moued to lothe and abhorre the like.

Wherfore it is not without a cause that
hystories be called of lerned mē, & booke
of kinges & rulers, forasmuche as, they
be alwayes carefull, (or els shoulde be)
to kepe vp the good estate of the cōmon
wealthe, and to increace the commodi-
ties and profit of the same.

Furthermore seinge that euerye
man euen naturally, is desirous to know
suche thynges, as he is ignorant in, & that
now a dayes especially (I know not by
what motion) we desyre of all thynges to
heare newes and tydings, and to know
of strange ambassadours what is done in
farre landes, I maye verrye moche,
why thē we be so ydle and slacke, to aske
and

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and seeke for the same. For trulye there is no ambassadour that can more playnly and certainlye declare vnto vs what hath bene done fro tyme to tyme in euery countrey, then the cronicles & histories of the same countrey: as for example. Is there any ambassadour that can better enforme you what valiant knightes & warrpours haue bene in tyme past among the Romaynes, then Titus Liuius? If you lyst to here tell how the traytour Cateline sped with his conspiracy, will not the faythfull ambassadour Salustius, let you know? These tydings in verye dede and suche other lyke allthoughe they be rather owldes then newes, yet trulye to all those as heretofore haue not hearde tell of theym, they may well be called newes.

We wil not sticke to spend a quarte of wyne or two of a carper or seruingma that comyth out of the northe parties to heare tel what skymishes hath ben betwixt vs and the Scottes, & to know which of our warrpours played the valyauntest parte and pretiest feate, Why then shall we thinke muche to bestowe two houres in reading Homer of the siege of Troie, where you shall here tell what feates of chualrye was done there at the
same

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same tyme? how Darys and Menelaus
fought hand to hand? with other suche
histories, delectable to the reader.

It dyd reioyce vs Englishe men not
a lytle, (& that iustly) to heare tell when
our warriours at Bulleigne, Dames, or
Bynes, had the better hand and mastrie
of the Frenchemen, and when we knewe
the contrary, o lord, how penyue & sad
wolde we be for a season, & (as ye wolde
saye, without ioye or comforte) Suche a
lone nature hath sowed preyly in man
kinde throughte the whiche we reioyce
(as it were) at the good fortune of our
frende, and in his aduersitie take parte
of his greife, but especially in our coun-
treys cause. Now the, shal not these be
glad and ioyful tydings to vs christen
men, to reade howe the christiens playd
the men at Belgrade, when the Route
Turke Amurathes besieged it, how they
drew in the dytches of the towne ten. Of
of his souldpours, and at lengthe cōpel-
led him (to his great shame & reproche)
to breake vp sarge and depart? Maye we
not be glad to hear tel þ Hāberlayn toke
þ great Turke Balazet prisoner & al his
lyfe after used hym like a vyle drudge?

But nowe to consider on the contrary
parte, the great slaughter & bloodshed
of the

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of the christiens, the extreme tyrannye & crueltye of the Turkes towards vs, the seruitude and bondage wherin they silly captiues leade they: wretched lyues, a lacke it greueth me to remembre it, and doubtles it is able to make any christien mans hart to bledde in his bodye, if he consider it wel & waye it in his mynde. And truly(as Erasmus writeth verye well and godlye) we owght all that professe christe and bear the name of christiens, to consyder it, and take in hand also to reuenge it. For as much as al christendome (saith he) is to be thought as one cōsūtrey, and all christiens, as countreye men.

But now(lest I do apere to be to long in this matter) I wil conclude bryefely(as toweching the prayse of histories) with the eloquent oratour and famous clerke Cicero, in the second booke of his Orator, writing on this wyse. An hystorie is the witnes of tymes, & glasse of truerth, the keeper of remembrance, & guyde of our life, and the messenger and tydinges teller of all antiquyte.

Wherefore consyderinge with my selfe (right honorable s^r) the profyte & commoditye of hystories also what delectation & pleasure they bryng(for the most part) to the reader, I thought I could bestow
my

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my labour better in no thing, then to dedycate to your mastership in our mother tongue, these Cronicles of the turkyshe Princes. For truly as the case standeth euen now, there is no history that ought (in my iudgment) rather to be looked in & knowen, for as muche as þ turkes (being to al christendome most cruel and mortal ennemies) hath of long tyme, and daylye doth worke muche mischife and slaughter vppon the poore christiens, and hath of late yeres taken from vs by force, the most goodly and plentyfull countreyes, and the strongest castels and cities, of al christendome: that hereby, we may take good occasion bothe to learne their gyle, and policies, in a wnter we haue hereafter to do with them &, also to amend our owen turkyshe and synfull lynes, seying that God, of his infynite goodnes & loue towardes vs, suffereth the wicked and cursed seed of Hismael to be a scourge to whip vs for our synnes, & by this means to cal vs home agayne. The orde of this historie, is this. First, the beginning of þ Turkes. Secōdarylie, the actes of al the turkyshe Emperours. What battailes, with whom, and where they kept them. What cities and countreyes euerie one of them in his tyme subdewed. Last of all
the

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the manour and sorte, of theyr warres.
And that this history might be the better
perceyued & knowen, I haue my selfe set
certayne notes in þe margent drawn out
of other good & faythful authours wy-
ting on the same matter, so þe it may more
certainly apere to be a true and faithfull
hystorie, seinge that other good & appo-
ued authours, agre fully to the same. I
haue also (in þe latter ende of this boke)
drawen breslye in a table, the Genealo-
gie of the turkisch Emperours, how they
haue descended lineally i order, euen fro
the first (called Ottoman) vntil ye come
to Solyman, whiche now reigneth. And
last of all, gathered a table, of the most
notable thinges contayned in the history
Al the harde and straung wordes (as the
names of theyr officers and souldiours)
be ether breslye expounded in þe margent,
or els set forth at large in the ende of the
boke, where as al the names of the tur-
kische warriors be playnlye despynd.

This simple translation althoughe it
be, of my behalfe, but rudely and grosse
turned, yet neuerthelesse I shal most hū-
bly beseeche your gentylnes to accept and
take it in good worthe. So that al other,
(to whose handes it shal come) esteemyng
it, as a thinge, throughe þe name of your
ryght

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right honorable maſterſhip, ſufficiently
auctorized worthe to be looked on maye
the more ernestly read & embrace it. De-
ſyring your goodnes, not ſo muche to re-
garde & loke for picked termes & ſtrange
engliſhe wordes, (whiche in deed be not
here) as for the playne ſettinge forth of
the ſentence and right declaration of the
hiſtory. For truly, thowghe out al this
ſimple & rude tranſlation, I ſtudyed ra-
ther to uſe the moſt playn and ſamplier
engliſh ſpeeche, the ether Chaucers wor-
des (which by reaſon of antiquitie be al-
moſt out of uſe) or els inkhorne termes,
(as they call them) whiche the common
people, for lacke of latin, do not vnder-
ſtand. And like as in this poynt I dyffer
ſumwhat fro the moſt parte of writers
now a dayes, ſo like wyſe I do not in-
tende to folowe a great ſorte in a nother:
That is, In open prayſinge & extollinge
of theym, to whom they write & dedicate
their doinges. The whiche thinge euen
as it is moſte daungerous and canne not
easily ſcape the ſuſpicion of flattery ſo
likewiſe it ought moſt diligently to be
taken hede of, and eſchewed. Wherefore
leſt I ſhalbe thowght my ſelfe blame
worthy for the ſame thinge, whiche I
ſeme to reprehende in other, I wyl not
at this

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at this tyme speke muche of your master
ships vertues and great paynes taken,
for the rest and quietnes of this our coun-
tre (whiche thinge neuerthelesse is eu-
dently knownen to all men) but shal most
instantly desire God, of his infinite mer-
cy and goodnes, longe to contynue and
preserue the good healthe and honorable
estate of your moste gentle mayster ship,

Wherby the common wealthe, as it

hath here to fore, so maye lyke

wyse here after, receyue

moore pleasures and

commodities

thorough

your

most

pro-

fitable counsaile

and singu-

ler wise-

dom.

¶ I R I S.



The beginnyng of the
turkysh Empire, and of So-
lyman the first Emperour of the
Turkes. Cap. i.



He Turkes doubt-
les had their begin-
nyng of those Sci-
thiēs whome we cal
nowe a dayes Car-
tariens, whiche doe enhabite the
waste grounde and wyldernesse
beyonde the Caspien sea, aboute
the flood Volga: The which thig
may easily be perceyued, not on-
ly by theyr outward manours &
lyke pꝛoportion of face, but also
by the fashion of theyr shotyng,
and customes of warre, but chese-
ly by their stoute & portelyke be-
hauour in their talke, agreable
in all pointes to the Scithiens.

A

It

The Turkyſhe

what tyme þ
Turkes came
firſt into Aſi
a the leſſe.

It is more then. vi. C. yeares,
ſith they came firſt into Aſia the
leſſe, (whiche we call Natolia)
where as they liyng in continual
warres, & making great raupn &
ſpoyle, dyd by litle and lytle, put
vnder and ſubdue, very manye &
ſundry houldes ſtrōgly deſeſed.

Inſo muche that al the people in
that countrey (beyng not as yet
greatlye practiſed & inured with
warres) ſtoode in great awe and
feare of theym. They neuer had
any one heade or cheyfe ruler a-
mong theym, but deuided theym
ſelues into ſeuerall companies of
horſemen (after the maner and fa-
ſhion of the rousers in Affrike,
whiche they call Marbysens) and
ſo lyke tyrauntes poſſeſſed that
large and ample regyon mooste
cruelly. But yet that they might
ſtronglye

The maner
of þ. fyrſt cō-
mon wealthe
among þ. tur-
kes.

strongly withstande the cōpyng
of the noble and valiant chriſten
capitayne Godfray de Boleigne
(whiche paſſed ouer the ſea wyth
ccc. M. footemen, & a. c. M. horſe-
men to ſeke the holy lande) they
gathered theyr power togyther,
and vnder the gyde and gouer-
naūce of one Soliman, a ſtoute
and pꝛowefſul capitayn, ſet vpon
the Chriſtiens nigh the citie Ni-
cea, but there with great labour
and bloodye fight of our warri-
ours, they were diſpeopled & put
to flyghte.

After the death of this Soly-
man, we read of no woꝛthy capi-
tayn that the turkes had of ma-
ny yeares. But aboute the yeare
of loꝛde. M. CCC. a certen man,
Ottoman by name, the ſunne of
Zichus (whiche was a very poꝛe
A.ii. man

The cauſe
why þe tur-
kes wer firſt
eſoꝛced to aſ-
ſemble & choſe
them a capi-
tayne.

The Chriſti-
ens diſcom-
fited the tur-
kes.

The begin-
nyng of the
regne of Ot-
tomā, þe firſt
emperour of
the Turkes.

The Turkeyshe

man) began to waxe myghtye & strong bothe in name, power, & dignitye emong the Turkes.

And this Ottoman was the first after whom the house and stocke of the turkeysh Emperours: that is to saye (they that do lineallye descend by the fathers syde) were fyrst of al named, and called Ottomans. He was bothe valiaunt and wyse, & one whome fortune wouderfully cherished & made of, in all his affayres. He toke many strong holdes, nygh vnto the Ponticien sea, by the waye of yeldyng and vprendye. He dyd set furthe and adorne at the last, al his noble victories, by the conquest of Siua, the goodlye citie, whiche was cleped in olde tyme, Sebastia. He reigned. xxviii. yeres, and was buried in the yeaere of our

The praise
of Otto-
man.

The ende
of the re-
gne of ot-
toman.

of oure Lorde. M. CCC. xxviii.
at what tyme Benedictus the. xi
was byshop of Rome.

Of Orkan the seconde

Emperour of the Turkes.

Cap. ii.



Orkan the sonne of
Ottoman succeeded
his father, whome
Nature had endu-
ed, not onelye with
his fathers vertue
and a farre greater stoutenes of
mynde, but also with a moze sub-
tyle & craftye wit, in compassyng
meanes, howe to ouercome, and
subdewe nigh contries. His libe-
ralitie towardes his souldyers,
neuer faynted, whiche vertue es-
peciall ye, cominendeth a pꝛince,
and maketh his name immortal.
He was bothe plentiful in y pur-
uey-

Orkan
was li-
beral.

A.iii.

uey-

The Turkyſhe

Orcan
made no-
ble thot to
mās blud
by mary-
age.

ueyance of all thinges neceſſary
foꝛ warre, & witty alſo i deuiling
newe and ſtraunge engines, fyt
foꝛ þ ſaine. He was the firſte that
made noble his ſtocke, by taking
to wyfe the kynges daughter of
Caramanie (whiche cuntreye is
called of auncient wꝛiters Celiti
a) he made battayle w Michael
Paleologe the emperour of Cō-
ſtantinople. To be ſhort he ouer-
came þ noble citie Bruſia, which
was called Pruce: In the whiche
was þ olde palace of the kynges
of Bithinie. At length he dyed of
a wounde (albeit it apered nothig
mortal) which he had at the ſame
ſiege. And ſo he left the triūphe &
gloꝝy of þ victoꝝye to his ſōne Al-
murathes. He regned. xxi. yeres
& departed this lyfe, what tyme
Clement the. vi. was byſſhop of
Rome.

Of

Of Amurathes the fyrst,
the thirde Emperour of the
Turkes, Cap. iiii.



Amurathes was a man of inordinate deuyze of honour, a dissembler, vnfaithful, & as touching his bodi, a very cattyfe, howbeit crafty, & alwaye lying i wayte, in anter any occasiō shuld escape, wherby he might enlarge his dominiō. To whom also fortune applyed, in al he could requyre. For at what tyme truce was taken betwixt hym & the emperoure of Constantinople, discord and sedition arose immediatly after, betwene the nobles of Grece, & the same Emperoure of Constantinople. Marc^s Craioutchi^s, lord of Bulgary, toke parte
A.iiii. also

Of the
qualities
& conditi-
ons of A-
murathes.

The Turkyſhe

The cruell battayle
in Grece, betwene
ſ nobles & Caiacu
ſianus the Empe-
rour of Conſtantinople was ſ cause
ſ the turkes came
firſt into
Europe.

also agaynſt ſ emperoure
Wherfoze the Emperour
was compelled by neceſſi-
tie, to deſyre ayde of Amu-
rathes as of his nere fréd.

Amurathes dyd ayde hym li-
berallye. ſoꝛ he ſent furthe with
vnto hym into Grece. xii. M. py-
ked, and choſen warriours of the
Turkes. Thozough whoſe helpe
the Emperour did diſcomfit and
put to flyght bothe Marcus him-
ſelf, and the reſt alſo of the ſtub-
burne rebels. Furthermoze whē
he had diſpatched his warres, he
ſente home agayne. vii. m. of the
turkes into Aſia, and the reſt he
kept ſtill in Grece, to ayde hym,
ſendyng great thankes to Amu-
rathes, foꝛ this his great kynde-
nes, and liberal benefit, which in
very dede was ſ originall cauſe
of the

of the fall and distruction of the
same Empire, and firste begyn-
nyng of al our wretchednes and
sorrowe. For after the souldyers
whiche came home agayne, had
signified to Amurathes y^e cōmo-
dities & pleasures of Grece, and
moreouer what seditiō was ther
emōg y^e nobles, he decreed wout
Delaye to passe ouer with his po-
wer, vnder this coloure and pre-
tence, onely to subdewe the Em-
perours enemies. Therfore in y^e
yere of our lord. M.ccc.lxiii. He
passed thorough the straytes of
Helespont, in two shyppes of the
Genowayes, hyed for the same
purpose, of the whiche one was
called Interiana, and the other
Squarciasica: the master mari-
ners of the which shyppes recey-
ued for the ferriage of .lx. thou-
sande

The false
pretence of
Amura-
thes.

. The Turkyſhe

The ſand Turkes, ſo many crownes.
Turkes made ha
uoke at their firſt
arguing into Eu
rope.

The Turkes certes af
ter y they arriued in grece
they robbed and ſpoyled all that
countrey with their forraginges
and warlyke roodes, and ouer-
came by force Galliope with all
the townes and villages nigh to
Heleſpont, & there made ſhippes
to conueye ouer from Alſia, in to
Grece, bothe footemen and horſe
men, by meanes of the whiche
veſſelles, the Turke afterwarde
continually encreaſed his army.
And ſo, (vnder pretence of war-
ryng only vpon the Emperours
enemies) ſtyl ſubduyng the coun-
treies, in proceſſe of tyme, tooke
Philipople and Andzinople alſo
a citie of muche price.

From thence he marched for-
warde into Seruia, to the great
feare

feare and terrour of all that p^{ro}-
 uince. Wherfoze Lazarus the
 Despote o^r lord of the same p^{ro}-
 uince, and the fo^rsayde Marcus
 lo^rde gouernoure of Bulgarye,
 with diuers of the nobles of Al-
 banye, mette, & ioynded their
 powers togyther, to resist y^e
 Turkes armye. And when they
 ioynded in battayle, the most part
 of y^e Christians were slayne.
 In that fyght the Lo^rde of
 Seruia, was take prisoner, and
 shortly after put to death, with
 whose slaughter one of hys
 seruautes a Seruian boyn,
 greuouly moued, and very desi-
 rous to reuenge the same: purpo-
 sed with hym selfe (nothyng fea-
 ryng deathe) hereby to gette im-
 mortal name. And so espying his
 tyme, he stabde in the stoute
 Turke Amurathes, w^h his

Despote
 is a name
 of digni-
 ty.

The mes-
 syng of the ch^ris-
 ten p^rinces: to
 stoppe the great
 Turke.

The great clau-
 ter of the Ch^ris-
 tians.

An example of
 truthe & fidelitie
 in a seruaunt.

The wor-
 thy death of A-
 murathes: & y^e
 tyme of his regne.

The Turkyſhe

Dagger. Amurathes reigned. xxiii
yeres, & was ſlayne in the yere of
of our lord. in. ccc. lxxiii. at what
time Gregoꝝy the. xi. was biſhop
of Rome.

Of Bayazet the firſte,
the ſowerth Emperour of
the Turkes. Cap. iiii

Bayazet
begā his
kigdome
with the
daughte,
of his bro
ther.



Murathes lefte. ii.
ſonnes Soliman &
Bayazet, but Baya
zet, bycauſe he wold
be lord and gouer
nour him ſelf, made

meanes to deſtrope his brother
Soliman. And with al ſpede pre
pared a greate armye agaynſte
Marcus the pꝛince of Bulgary,
to reuenge his fathers deathe.

Howe
Bayazet
reuenged
hys fa
thers de
ath.

So he martchynge furthe to the
place, where as his father was
ſlayne, ſlew in fight Marc^s him
ſelfe with al the nobility of Bul
gary,

garie, and Seruie, & after that victorie, enioyed al the cities and castels in Bulgary. And not lōg after, that is to saye: In the yere of our Lorde. m. ccc. lxxvi. (as he went passing by Bosin) he made moſte cruel forraginges ouer all Hūgary, Albanie, & Wallachy, & carped awaye wyth hym manye Chryſtiens, prisoners into Thracie. He was very politike & wiſe, of bodye valiaunt, and of hyghe courage, but cheſely wittie to forſee, and procure occasions howe to enlarge his Empire, & paynefull alſo in long lookyng for the ſame, but in diſpatching his matters, he vſed ſuche ſpedines, that in their language he was called Bayazet Hyldzin, that is to ſaye the lightning of the element.

Beyng therefore thus holpen
with

What a
man Bayazet
was,

Why
Bayazet
was cal-
led Hyld-
zin.

The Turkyſhe.

With the giſtes of Nature, he ſub
Dued in a maner al Grece. Fur=
thermoze he beſyged at
lengthe Conſtantinople.
Wherfoze the vnhappye Empe=
rour was compelled to ſayle to
Fraunce to requyre ayde and ſuc=
coure of the Chriſtien kynges of
the weſt partes.

Charles the. vii. of that name
was at that tyme kyng of
Fraunce. He, as a man both
pitiful and manlye, ſent agayne

with Themperour, John erle of
Pyuerne, y Dukes ſone of Bur=
gundie, his owne brother, a man

very hardy and forward in
fght: w̄ whome there wēt
the chyet nobles of Fraunce,

Gye lord of Tremoly, Philippe
Erle of Arthois, John Lorde of
Vien, Therle Lucy, Therle Deu

with

Bayazet
beſyged Conſtan
tinople. viii. yeas
res, as Cuſpini
an wy
teth.

Themp:
rour of Conſtā
tinople, fled to
the Frenchking
foz ayde.

The no=
bles of Fraunce
whiche wer ſent
with Thempe=
rour, to ayde hi
agaynſt
Bayazet

with many other.

They tooke with them a thousande menne of armes with barbed hozles, and many light hozmen also.

And when they came into Hungarie, kynge Sigismunde (the whyche after was Emperoure) came vnto them with his power. And thus theyr whole puyssaunce being ioyned together, they toke theyr voyage by Seruia, y Despote permitting the same.

And after certayne smal prayes, and victories by the waye, at last came to Nicople, which citiethy entended to haue taken.

But the Turkes manfullye defendynge the same, defeated theyre Spyge, and so they spent theyr labour in vayne.

In the

The Turkyſhe

In the meane tyme Bayazet ha-
uyng conuenient leysure & ſpace
to augment his hoſt, & to gather
his power togyther, bꝛowght an
innumerable multitude of hoꝛſ-
men, to reſiſt the Chꝛiſtiens.

The rash-
nes of the
Frenches
men.

The Frenchmen, (which had the
bawewarde in this battayle) af-
ter they had ſlayne manye of the
Turkiſh eſpies, and foꝛepꝛikers
whiche came to beſe theꝝ hoſt,
(contrarye to the counſaile and
pꝛoteſtations of them, whiche ad-
uertised that they ſhoulde in no
caſe ſet vpon theꝝ enemies, with-
oute the hoꝛſemen of Hungarye,
Germanye, and Seruie) coulde
by no meanes be houlden backe,
but rashlye without aduiſement
pursued theꝝ enemies that fled,
cheſlye bycauſe many of the Ca-
pitaynes befoꝛe rehearſed, ſayde
and

and affirmed that, that counsaile
 was inuented craftily by Sigis-
 munde, which alwayes grudged
 at the frenchemennes good suc-
 cesse, and enuied their honoꝝ and
 gloꝝe in warres. Where vppon
 Therle Deu, and al the other no-
 bles, foꝝ the most parte, bare the
 loꝝde of Uien, Loꝝde standard-
 bearer, with all theyꝝ mayne and
 foꝝce vpon their enemies. And so
 the trumpets blowyng to warre
 (thꝛoged together al in one com-
 pany) set vpon the Turkes with
 all theyꝝ whole pupssaunce, and
 strength. And at the first meting
 they slue suche a numbre, þ̄ now
 they began to make a howt and
 a crye, lyke vnto valyaunt Con-
 querours. But that ioye lasted
 but a shorte thꝛowe: foꝝ Bayazet
 cūnyng with .lx. thousand freshe
 B hoꝝe-

The Turkyſhe.

See what a
miſchance ſole
hardines
wrought.

hoſemen, in a wyndynge araye
lyke half a circle compaſſed them
in on euery ſyde, and enclosed the
befoze that Sygismunde coulde
bzing his retinue to reſcue them.
And thus the Frenchemen ſmar-
tyng foꝛ theyꝛ raſhnes) were in a

The Frenchmen whiche were on barbed hoſ-
ſes, alighted, & fought wth the turkes, & their hoſ-
ſes turninge backe to their cape agayn, did ſo
reſte to thinke ſo they were ſlayne; whereby
they fled al away. Cu.

maner all deſtroyed, (al-
though they ſhewed great
manhode befoze they were
ſlayne) whiche thing ſo a-
maſed and diſcouraged ſo
reſt, ſo cowardlye withoute
fight they fledde awaye, to theyꝛ
great ſhame. Sygismunde & the
great maſter of the Rhodes, ente-
ring ſo ryuer Danubie in a hulk,
eſcaped theyꝛ handes very hard-
lye, the Turkiſh arches putting
the in great ieoperdy with theyꝛ
continual arrowe ſhot, from the
banke.

But

But certes of the Frenchmen,ccc
men of armes were taken pryso-
ners, whose lyfe for theyr gozgi-
ous and riche aray, the couey-
touse crueltie of the Turkes res-
pited, to get thereby greater ry-
ches for theyr raunsoines.

Furthermoze Bayazet commaū-
ded the Erle of Riuerne, whiche
was almost spoiled of his armor
to be brought befoze hym, & ther
due examination had, both of
his age, and of the nobilitie of
his blood (whych descended of
kings) dyd not only pardon him
his lyfe, and sautie of body, but
also gaue hym free libertie, to
chose out fyue whiche lyked him
best of his owne countrey men,
whose company and foloweshyp
might mitigate and asswage the
heuinesse of his captiuitie.

The gentle-
nes of Bayas-
zet in sparing
of the noble
blood.

The Turkyſhe.

See what a
miſchance ſole
hardines
wrought.

hoſemen, in a wyndynge araye
lyke half a circle compaſſed them
in on euery ſyde, and enclosed the
befoze that Sygismunde coulde
bzing his retinue to reſcue them.
And thus the Frenchemen ſmar=
tyng for theyr raſhnes) were in a

The Frenchmen whi=
che were on barbed hoſ=
tes, alighted, & fought
wth the turkes, & their hoſ=
tes tourninge backe to
their cape agayn, did ſe=
eme to thincke that they
were ſlayne: whereby
they fled al away. Cu.

maner all deſtroyed, (al=
though they ſhewed great
manhode befoze they were
ſlayne) whiche thing ſo a=
maſed and diſcouraged the
reſt, that cowardlye withoute
fight they fledde awaye, to theyr
great ſhame. Sygismunde & the
great maſter of the Rhodes, ente=
ring by ryuer Danubie in a hulk,
eſcaped theyr handes very hard=
lye, the Turkiſh arches putting
the in great ieoperdy with theyr
continual arrowe ſhot, from the
banke.

But

But certes of the Frenchmen,ccc
men of armes were taken pryso-
ners, whose lyfe for theyr gorgi-
ous and riche araye, the couey-
touse crueltie of the Turkes res-
pited, to get thereby greater ry-
ches for theyr raunsoines.

Furthermoze Bayazet commaū-
ded the Erle of Riuerne, whiche
was almost spoiled of his armor
to be brought befoze hym, & ther
due examination had, both of
his age, and of the nobilitie of
his blood (whych descended of
kinges) dyd not only pardon him
his lyfe, and sauftie of body, but
also gaue hym free libertie, to
chose out fyue whiche lyked him
best of his owne countrey men,
whose company and foloweshyp
might mitigate and asswage the
heuynesse of his captiuitie.

The gentles-
nes of Baya-
zet in sparing
of the noble
blood.

The Turkyſhe

Thon prince
of Uien was
ſlayne.

He the deſirynge the aforenamed
nobles to be deliuered to hym ſa
ued all theſe lyues, out take the
prince of Uien onely, whiche be
fore dyed manfully in the fyght.

After that theſe nobles were
brought to Therle, Bayazet com
maunded al the reſt with a gryf
ly countenaunce, to be ſlayne.

Menescalke
is a name of
dignitye.

But when Therle eſpyed Bucca
cald the Menescalke (as they cal
hym) of Fraunce, to be among the
which ſhoulde be put to death, he
wente by and by, and fell downe
before Bayazet on his knees, cra
uyng of hym wth lamentable tea
res, to pardon Buccicalde his
lyfe: the whiche Bayazet graun
ted moſt getly. Al the other were
murthered cruelly before his eyes,
of theſe. vi. Nowe as concerning
his Menescalke of Fraunce, he is his
ſelfe

self same Buccicalde, whiche afterwarde was the gouernour of Genua, wheras he beheaded Gabriel the Vicount and Prince of Dyle, y^e whiche also fought hand to hand with Galeatius Gonzaga, a man but of a small stature, of whome he was ouercome, and therefore made a bowe neuer after to wear armour. But to come agayne to the matter. Therle of Auerne wth the reste of the captiues, was caried vnto Pruce, In whiche place for a sealon he was vsed not wo^rthelpe for a man of his degre. But after that y^e price of all they^e raunsome was appointed, they were suffered to go at wyl and to lyue moze at they^e pleasure. For this also dyd Bayazet graūt liberally, y^e they shuld vse all kynde that lyked them of

The Turkyſhe

The ransome
some of þe nobles of
France.

Froſert.

The number
of þe turkyſh
ſouldiers whiche
were in
Bapazet his
army.

hunyng. At length, there was
cc. M. Crownes payed for the
ransome, whiche ſūme of money
James the prince of Mytheleyn
payed. But Froſert a frenche hi-
ſtorigrapher (which ſpake with
the priloners after they came a-
gayne, in to the countrey) wit-
teth that þe winges of Bapazets
hoſte, beyng ſet very thynne, and
keppynge the army araye, bent after þe
faſhion of the newe moone, coue-
red more than .vii. miles of ground
and that there was in that army
more, then .ccc. M. ſouldiers, ga-
thered together of all nations.
But the Chryſtiens were in num-
ber, ſcarſe foure ſcore thouſande.
of which about .xx. M. were horſe-
men. This battayle chaunced on
the vigil of ſaynt Mychel, in the
yere of our lord .m. ccc. xlv.

Rowe

Nowe Bayazet, after this victorie was finished, in returnyng a gayne to the syege of Constantinople, ouerthrew and destroyed al the Grekes theyr auncient pleasures and places of solace, that is to saye, theyr fayre gardynes, and pleasaunt lodgings, buylded wout the citie, wasting theyr fyeldes and meadowes on euery syde, where as they lay open vn- to them: In so muche that Constantinople it selfe (the head and mother citie of the myrre) coulde haue by no meanes ben kept any lenger, but that Tamber- layne pynce of Zagataia, (whiche countrey is scitu- ate in the Easte Scythia, towardes Parthia, and Sogdiana) came into Asia, the lesse.

Tamberlayne was a man of base blud, first of all a Pethed, after a raskall souldier, and last of al, he rose to hys dignitie, by hys man- hode. Cuspinian.

B. iiii.

This

The Turkyſhe

This Tambarlayne was boꝛne
in the cite of Samarcand, which
ſtādeth vpon the flud of Jaxar-
tes, out of the whiche he toke w
hym an innumerable compaꝛne
of footemen and hoꝛſemen. And
he with this his mayne army, oc-
cupped al Aſia the leſſe, wherfoꝛe
Bayazet left of his ſpege of Con-
ſtantinople, & conuayed hys ar-
mye ouer by ſhyppes to Angoꝛpe,
and nere to the mounte Stella,
(where as in tyme paſt Poinpey
the Romaine, foughte a ſpelde
with kyng Mithridates) he ioy-
ned in battayle with Tambar-
layne and there was ouercome.
In this fight Tambarlayn toke
Bayazet pꝛiſoner, and afterward
boude hym with cheynes of gold
and ſo continually caryed him in
a cage of yꝛon, rounde about all
Aſia

Bayazet
was ouer-
come, and
taken pꝛi-
ſoner.

Asia and Syria, vntyll
 death ryd hym of his mi
 serye. In this battayle,
 (whiche was foughte in
 byshop Bonifacius his tyme the
 ninth) were slayne. ccc. M. fyght-
 yng men of the Turkes.

Cambrlayn vscd
 Bayazet in stede of a
 blocke when he toke
 his horse, & sed hym
 vnder his table, lyke
 a curre. & usp.

Of Calepyne the. v.

Emperour of the tur-
 kes. Cap. v.



Certayne of Baya-
 zet his sonnes, whi-
 che escaped in the
 battel at Angorpe,
 as they fled, chaū-
 ced emōg y greciēs

whiche with a nauie, kept y stra-
 tes of Helispont, yet neuertheles
 one of theym by chaunce escaped
 theyr handes, and conuayed him
 selfe to Andrinople: he was cle-
 ped Cypyscelebes, and not Cale-

B. v.

pine

The Turkyſhe

pyne after the opinion of Nicho-
laus Secundinus, whiche dedi-
cated to Pius byſſhop of Rome,
the genealogie of the Turkes,
wzitten in Latyne: whiche thyng
was the occaſion that al other, in
a maner (the true pronuntiation
of his proper name, beyng corrup-
te) for Cyriſcelebes, named
hym Calepyne. This Cyriſcele-
bes with diligence reſtoꝝpyng a-
gayne the ſtrength and power of
his empire, māfully withſtode ꝑ
cūming of Sigisimund with all
his puiſſaunce. For Sigisimund
thinkyng that it was in no caſe
to be ſuffered that ꝑ Turkes (af-
ter ſuche deſtruction of theyꝝ mē
and foyle, taken at the hādes of
Tamberlayn) ſhould reſt and en-
creace agayne theyꝝ power, gat
hym a great hoſte, & inuaded the
Saluin-

This Sigis-
mund was ꝑ
king of Hun-
gary, & after-
ward Empe-
roure of
Rome.

Salumbezenien fyeldes, whiche hapned, (as ye maye read) in the yeare of our lord. m. cccc. ix. Sigismund therfore loyning in battayle with his enemyes in these fyeldes, was by force compelled to flee. This chaunced the. xiii. yere after the vnlucky battayle, whiche he fought with Bayazet.

¶ Yet notwithstanding Sigismunde hym selfe (no lesse fortunate in this behalfe, than he was at Nicople) escaped the handes of his enemyes.

It was wel known that in this battel Sygismund his footmen were sore galled with arrowes before they coulde be set in battayl araye to cope with their enemyes and that his horsmen at the first brunt tourned theyr backs and fled.

Sigismunde
was put to
fleyght.

¶ The euell
chaunce þe fell
vpon Sigis-
mundes fore-
men & of þe co-
wardise of þe
horsmen.

¶ Fur-

The Turkyſhe

Furthermoze Ciriscelebes, after this victorie, prouoked the price of Seruie to battayle, & began freshlye to spoyle Themperours coastes of Constantinople, but in the meane tyme, beyng prouented wth sickenes, in his freshe and flourishing age (what tyme Alexander p. v. was bishop of Rome) he departed this lyfe. He reigned ful. vi. yeres.

After that Bayazet was taken of Tactylapn. iiii. emperours succeded, which were not of the Ottomans blood, as Cuspinian noteth.

Of Mahomet the first,
the .vi. Emperour of the
turkes. Cap. vi.



Ciriscelebes lefte two
sones, Ozcan and Ma-
homete, but when Oz-
cā (beyng yet but a litle
one) would by the counsaile and
ayde

Ciriscelebes
died in
his mooste
lusty age.

ayde of certayne of the chiefe pe-
res of Thempyre, haue taken v-
pon hym to be emperour, he was
cruellye made a waye, and slayne
of his owne vncle Moles, neuer-
thelesse Moles hym selfe occupi-
ed that roine no great tyme: For
Mahomete as nexte brother to
Orcan, and ryghte inheritorre
to his father, did put hym
to death, and toke in hād
to gouerne the Empyre,
hym selfe. This is h Mahomet
homet h foughte so fyerlye with
the Mallachyens, and afterward
makynge a vyage into Asia, wan
there agayne, all those howldes
and places, whiche Can-
berlayn had subdued, and
helde by swoorde, and also
he droue oute of Galatia,
Bötus, and Cappadocia,

These Pe-
res were h
nobles of
Thiarye.

Of the trea-
son & vnfayth-
fulness of mo-
les in slaying
his young ne-
phewe.

That kyngdome for
the moste part doeth
not longe continue,
whiche is got by the
shedding of innocent
bloud.

The Mallas-
chiens were
otherwise cal-
led Flaccies.
Cuspin.

This Mahomet was
h first of h turkish em-
perours, which passed
ouer Danuby, he sub-
dewed Macedony and
came as far as the sea
Ionium. Cuspin.

many

The Turkyſhe

many nobles of the turkyſhe nation, & vtterly ryd the cuntreyes of theym.

This Mahumete was the firſte þ made the pallace of þ Turkiſhe emperours i Andrinople.

The regne of Mahumete.

He ſhyfted from Bruce into Grece, with al the royaltie of his Empyre, and made Andzinople (whiche is the head and cheſe ci- tie in all Thrace) his maiesties eniperial ſea. He regned. xiii. yeres, and leſte this lyfe in the yere of our lord. M. cccc. xix. Martinus the fyfth beyng biſhop of Rome. Therefore accordynge to this computation of the tyme, it appereth that it was this Mahumete whiche dyd put Sygismunde to flyghte, nere Salumabezium, and not Cyziſcelebes, but as concerning this, let the truthe trye it ſelfe.

Of Amurathes the seconde, the
vii. Emperour of the
Turkes. Cap. vii.



Mhometes son
most noble A=
murathes, suc=
ceded hys fa=
ther, which bꝛi=
gynge his po=
wer, agaynste

This Amu=
rathes. was
the first of t
turkish Em=
perours that
came into eu=
rope with an
host. Cusp.

the pꝛince of Serute, and so van=
quishyng Scopia, Sophia, and
Roue mount, caried awaye with
hym captiues in to his countrey
iii. of the sayd pꝛinces childꝛen of
the whiche two were sonnes, and
oone daughter, he bꝛent owt the
eyes of the ii. sonnes most cruelly
with a red hot brase instrument,
and the doughter, for her sin=
guler beawltie he married to his
wyfe.

Cusp. in. writ=
teth þ he cut
of theꝝ pꝛy=
ue members
also.

This

The Turkeyshe

Amurathes
dyd fynde oꝝ
deyn þ Jani
zers, in who
is þ chyeft
stregth of al
þ turkes ar
mye.

This Amurathes was the firste
whiche did oꝝdayne and appoint
that kynd of fotemen which they
call Janizars, & chose them oute
of suche chꝛistiens, which befoze
had forsaken Chꝛiste. Thozough
whose strengthe and puissaunce,
bothe he, and all his successours
after hym gat the mastꝛy and bp
perhand in all theyꝝ warres, and
other theyꝝ marshall empꝛises, &
thzough them cōquered in a ma-
ner all the great countreyes of
the East but as concerning these
Janizars, we wyl speke moze at
large here after. Amurathes not
contented to ouerrun al Hunga-
rye, Bosyne, Albanie, Valachye,
& Grece, continued stil in warres
with the Venetiens, vntyll that
he had wōne from them by foꝛce,
the noble citie of Thessalonie.

Thessalonie
is scituate in
the costes of
Macedonye,
þ ancientest,
moſte bewit-
ful, riche, ple-
ſāt city both
by ſea & land
þ is i al grece
Eupꝛian.

Finne=

Immediatly after he layed syge
to Belgrade, but in the dy
ches of the towne, aboute
the number of .x. M. of his
souldiers beyng slayne, he
was cōpelled (to his great
shame) to depart frō thēce

Amurathes vndermi-
ned the castell of Bel-
grade, otherwysē cal-
led Tauryne, wheras
by þ pollicy of Johan-
nes Aranas, þ lyeue-
tēnant of þ sayde tow-
er, al his souldyers,
w̄ thēir capuls þ en-
tered þ vnderminyng
were destroyed, w̄th
gunpowlder, pytche,
oyle, & brimstone. Cuf.

But not long after, one
Ladislaus kyng of Poole
and Hungarye, went with
a mayne army into Seruie, and
Bulgarye, and in the hollowes
of the hill Heinus, fowght man-
fully with the turkes capitayne,
called Carambey: But trulye in
this battayle the Polonien foot-
men, syghtyng at handestrokes
with the turkes, and subtely go-
ryng thē hōsles, with a meyny
of short and sharpe stakes, achy-
ued the whole victory, and toke
Carambeye prisoner.

The Turkyſhe

Furthermoze Ladyslaus, the
yete next ensuyng this victoꝛye,

The lcaꝝe was taken betwene Amurathes & Ladyslaus for. x. yeres who lysteth to knowe what þe conditiõs were let him read Cuspinian vpon the lyfe of Amurathes therein. tooke truce with the Turkes: Drawing good and auaꝛyable couenauntes betwene theym of the same. And this done he delyuered agayne Carambeye.

For whose raunsome he receiued
l. M. ducates. But that truce ta-
king was slenderlye regarded of

Ladyslaus brake couenauntes with Amurathes whereon what mischefe and slaughter of hym and of his host therfore ensued, you may read therof. Cuspinian. Ladyslaus part. For he (desirous to gratifye the emperor of Constantinople, & Eugenius the bysshop of Rome, & to do pleasure also, to Philip the Duke of Burgundy & Venys (w^h whome than the turke was at despaynce) dyd not stand to his couenauntes noꝛ kepe promise. The Venitiens promysed to kepe the straytes of Helis,

Burgundy & Venys (w^h whome
than the turke was at despaynce)
dyd not stand to his couenauntes
noꝛ kepe promise. The Venitiens
promysed to kepe the straytes of
Helis,

Hellspon, and with their nauye
to stop Amurathes, whiche (no-
thyng fearynge the men of Eu-
rope by meanes of the leage ta-
ken betwixt him and the kyng of
Boole) was then gon into Asia,
to war vpon þ kyng of Carama-
nye: wherfore Ladylla⁹ (allured
thoroughe the gloze and pro-
fit of his late gotten victoꝝ) wēt
to the cite Uerna, situate nere þ
sea Euxyne, that so goyng from
thence to that place, where as the
Christien nauye kepte, he might
the moze likerlye ioyne his hoste
with the sea borderers.

But Amurathes after he hearde
these tidynges, he surceased hys
warres, with the kyng of Ca-
ramonye.

And ouerrunning in his retorne
fyfthe of the Christien galleys,

C. ii.

which

The Turkyſhe

Amurathes
in his return
ouercame. I.
of þ christen
gallies.

whiche endeuoꝛed them with all
theyꝝ power, to foꝛstal & ſtop him
came backe agayne, by the ſtray=
tes of Helis pont, and foꝛthwyth
makynge great haſte, on the. vii.
Daye, nere to the citie Verna, (of
the auncient wyters called dio=
niſiople) he auauſed hymſelfe, in
the ſight of his enemies, w. lxxx.
thouſande turkyſh ſouldiers.

Huniades was one
of þ moſte nobleſt and
ſkylfull warryours þ
euer fought agaynſt þ
turkes, i whose praſſe
Eulpinian wytteth
very muche.

Furthermoꝛe Iohannes
Huniades (father to the
kyng of Mathia) a man
of great knowledge, and
experience in warre, ſo a=
rayed and diſpoſed the Chꝛiſtien
hoſte, that on the one ſyde, they
had a certayne marſh of þ other
theyꝝ wagons and carres chay=
ned together, and at their backes
a great hyl.

After they had fought long &
ſoꝛe

soze on bothe partes, the
 hauntgard of the turkes,
 was put to flyght : Inso-
 muche that the Christiēns
 were in good hope of the
 victorie, and also it semed
 that Amurathes woulde
 haue fled for the safety of
 his lyfe, when as lo .ii. bysshops
 called Maradinus and Strigo-
 nia (nothing passinge on ieoper-
 dies to come, ne yet hauynge an
 eye to the subtile and wylpe pol-
 licies of the Turke, which he cō-
 monly vseth in his warres) rash-
 ly and out of tyme pursued their
 enemies as they fled, and so lette
 voyde their places and stations.
 The whiche thyng the strong cō-
 panies of the turkes horsmen es-
 pying, they brake in most fyerce-
 ly, into our hoste, by those voyde

Amurathes beholdig
 the crucifixe in Ladis-
 laus his standerd, and
 the crosses also which
 the souldyers had on
 their brestes, he sighed
 & sayd, o crucified, cru-
 cyed behold and se thy
 false forsworne peo-
 ple, & yf thou be a god
 take vengeaunce vpon
 their perjury. Cusp.

The Turkyſhe

The Chriſti-
ens loſte the
feyld by bea-
king theyr a-
raye.

and forſaken places. And ſo it
came to paſſe y^e the turkes (which
after this loſt had entered among
the chriſten ſouldiers) with their
thicke and continual arrowſhot,
broke the araye of our footemen
Muniades therefore deſirous to
reſkewe his ſouldyers, beyng in
ſuche icoperdye, leſte of Amura-
thes, & ſo ſuffered hym to gather
together his power agayne.

A baſſa

Then Amurathes encouraged,
partly by this meanes & occaſiō,
and partly through the counſayle
and ſettyng on of one Galius A-
baſſa (that is to ſaye a capitaine)
ſtayed there with his Janizars,
and ſo not onely withſtoode La-
diſlaus the moſt infortunat p^{ri}nce
(whiche then ſoze aſſaulted y^e va-
liaunt knyghtes of the Porte,
with hys barbed hoſes) but al-
ſo by

so by a maruaylous policie com-
 passed hym aboute. And at lēgth
 after fyerce & bluddy fyght slewe
 hym falling from his horse, with
 many other of the nobles
 of Hungarye and Poole.
 Huniades enforcyng hym
 selfe manfullye, to drawe
 the kynges bodye from his ene-
 mies, dyd put his lyfe in greate
 hasarde. Yet not withstandynge,
 bothe he at length with many o-
 ther, whiche fledde by the
 great mountaynes, mar-
 rysh groundes, and thicke
 wooddes, where as they
 coulde not be followed, escaped
 theyr handes.

There was so great
 slaughter in this bat-
 taye, that the fyeldes
 where they fought flo-
 wed with blood. Lul-
 pinian.

This battell
 continued. iii.
 dayes, & iii.
 nightes. Lu.

The nūbre of them þ
 were slayn at this field
 is vncertayn by reaso
 of manye whiche were
 drowned in þ fennes &
 maryshes. Luspian.

In the chace, Julianus Ce-
 sarinus (Cardynal, and embassa-
 doure to the Bysshop of Roine,
 was slayne.

C.iiii.

This

The Turkyſhe

Amurathes
loſt. xl. thou-
ſande ſouldi-
ers.

This ſame Cardinal is he that perſwaded king Ladislaus, that he ſhulde breake the leage made betwene hym and the Turke, alleaging that there be no bondes wherby chriſtien men be bounde to ſtande to promiſes and couenautes made with infidels, ſuch was his reaſon. Amurathes reared vp a pillar in y^e place wheras this battayle was fought, in the whiche were engrauen verſes of the victorie.

Beside this, the great heapes of bones, whiche doe there vnto this daye appeare, be euident tokens and ſufficient witnes of the great manſlaughter there & then committed. This bluddy battayle was fought in y^e yere of our lord m. cccc. xliii. in y^e moneth of Nouembze on ſaynt Martins daye.
Pius

Plus the byshop of Rome, in his description of this battayle, doth not in al poyntes agre with this.

But I rather followe Callimachus, which in his history of Hungary (all affections set aparte) letteth it forth the moste faythfully trulye, and in a goodly orde.

Furthermoze Amurathes, after this miserable & shamefull murder of the Hungariens, and after peace taken with the venetiens, (whome he had of long tyme before, soze tossed and encumbred with his warres) he tourned his power against the Greciens, and came to Hexamilus of Corinth, the whiche place hath a wall. vi. miles of length, in those straytes whiche do deuyde the seas, Egeum & Ionium, and furthermoze it so encloseth all the contreye of Pelopo

Callimachus writeth most plētifully of this battel in thre booke, & which he did dedicate to Lasymus kyng of Poole.

The Turkyſhe.

Deloponeſus, (whiche nowe is called Morea) that it appeareth, in a maner to be an yle. Amurathes therfore after he had won this wal, and throwen it downe to the grounde, he put to

The Deliponeſians being ſore afrayd of ſturke, after ſ bluddye battell fought at Merna, made this wal in ſ ſtraytes of Corinth, for a ſtrong defence of theſe contrey. Luſpi.

flyghte the Emperours brother of Conſtantinople, whiche kepte and defended thoſe places wyth all the Greciens mightye hoſte.

An example
of a cruel
cō-
quour.

This done, waſtyng al Deloponeſus moſte vnmercifullye wyth ſwoorde and fyre, parte of the inhabitours he ſlewe, and parte of them he toke prizoners, and caried them with hym into his countrey. After this he wanne the haven of Melone, whiche is ſtrayte ouer agaynſt the citie Hydunt. But laſt of al, whē (after al theſe his affayres, he vnderſtode that

Scan

Scanderbeg prince of Albanye, (which had long before done hym greate and faythful seruice i his warres) had renounced & forsaken hym, he then with a mightie and puissaunt armye (brynging also w him his owne sonne and Darlyng Mahomete) came to Croia, and there with hys moste terrible and greate gunnes, battered the walles, and assaulted the Cittie of long tyme.

But when he perceyued that he counde inuent no pollicie, to ouercome it he remoued his têtes from thence.

But certes for this he toke suche

Scanderbeg was Iohannes Castriotus his sonne, kyng of Epirus. And he with two of his bytherne, were gyuen for a pledge, to Amurathes, his proper name was George Castriote, whom whē the Turkes dyd circumsyse, they called hym Scanderbeg, that is to saye, Alexander the great, of whose lyfe & cōtinual warres whiche he kepte agaynst the Turkes in the defence of Chrystes religion, Martinus Barletius writeth. xlii. books.

Amurathes brought to the spege of Croia. c. and lx. M. souldyers, besydes Smythes, carpenters, laborers, and all other kynd of craftes men, whiche folowed þe hoste. Martian. lib. vi.

thoughte

The regne
of Amura-
thes.

The Turkyſhe

thought, and ſo outrageouſly fa-
red with him ſelfe, that he fel ſo-
daynly into a mortal diſeaſe.
And ſo at Andzinople dyed in his
woodnes and rage: In the yere
of our lord. M.cccc.l. in the mo-
neth of Nouember. He reygned.
xxi. yeres, what tyme as Nico-
laus the fiſthe was Biſhop of
Rome.

Of Mahomete the.ii.
the. viii. Emperour of the
Turkes. Cap. viii.



After the deathe of
Amurathes, hys
ſonne Mahomete,
(being. xxi. yeres of
age, & proclaymed
Prince and Empe-
rour with the great fauour of all
his ſouldiers) to thintēt he might
more frelye and ſaufely reygne,
com

commaunded eftsones his brother
to be flayne.

The breath beyng vnnethes out of his fa-
thers bodye, he ran to the house where as his
brother Thurfyne, beyng an infant of. xviii. *Cuspin.*
monethes of age, was nourst, & snatched hym
out of the cradle, to haue dashed out his Bray-
nes, agaynst the walles, but for Moles, at
whose request he helde his hande conditiona-
lye, that Moles shoulde drownde hym before
his face, whiche thyng he dyd.

This Mahomete had passing
good chaunce & fortune in all hys
auentures & affayres. In stoute
stomake, & wysdome, & *Cuspinia* noteth foure cru-
el dedes namelye besyde o-
ther of this tyrant. Firste
he resembled muche A- in murthring his brother
lexandre the greate, yet seconde in beholdynge the
not withstandynge, he heart and lyuer of his nere
was very fyerce & cru- friend Moles, ript out of
ell, bothe in battayle & his side, & cast to þe dogges
also in the Clausure of thred in strangling his ru-
the Porte (whiche is a tor & scholmaster Calibaf-
place, where as noble la. Fourth in kylling one
menne's chyliden be brought vp Mahomet, a noble Capit-
in letz tapne only by cause he cra-
ued fredome.

The Turkyſhe

in learning, and martial feates)

In ſo much that when he was in

the ſayde ſchole, he would
laſt of all behcadynge certain young boyes,
whome (for þe plecture
he had in the) he was
thought to loue as wel
as his lyfe, bycauſe
they drunke of a lyttle
wyne, whiche he lefte
when he was drunke. he loued wantonlye.

But euerynoze he played the libe
rall pꝛince, geuyng great fees,

and rewardes, to them eſ-
peciallye, whiche were en-
dowed eyther with any ſin-
guler vertue, and excelled
in manhode and valiaunt
nes, oꝛ elles þe pleaſed hym

with theyꝝ faythfull and truſtye
ſeruiſe.

He thought there was no
god he ſcorned þe chꝛiſte faith
& toke him ſelfe to be as good
in al poyntes as þe falſe pro-
phet Mahomet, oꝛ rather bet-
ter, alleging þe he was a ſtrōg
theſe, & cut in the face. of his
auncellours. Cuſpin.

Many men thoughte
that he ſtuck no moze
to Mahomet's religi-
on and lawe, than to

Chꝛiſtes

Christes.

He was fostred vp euen from his cradle of his mother beyng a Christien, which was the daughter of Lazarus, the lord of Seruie.

And she taughte hym the angelical salutatio, and the prayer of the lord.

But after he grewe in age, following the Mahometanes sect, he so behaued hym selfe, that he beleued neyther in Christ, ne yet in Mahomete.

And hereby it came to passe, & he wolde perfourme no promyse vnlesse it were for his owne auantage, estemyng no deede to be wycked or vnlawefull, so that he might therby fulfil his naughtye, and vngracious lustes.

He set

The Turkyſhe

He ſet great ſtoze by all ſuch men
as were ſingular in anye maner
of ſcience or craſte. But herin he
was moſt careful aboue al other
thinges, that men of great expe-
rience, wiſedome, and learnynge
ſhoulde ſet forth in writing, all
ſuche conqueſtes and victories,
as he hym ſeife by his owne poli-
cie and ſtrengthe had atchpyed.
He accuſtomed daylye to reade
olde & ancient hſtozies. He enter-
tayned Iohn Marius Vicenti-
nus, ſeruaunt to his ſone & heyre
Muſtapha, very gentlye and lo-
uynglye, becauſe he wrote in the
turkyſhe language, & alſo in the
Italien tounge, the victory whi-
che he gat of Alucallaſtanus, kyng
of the Perſpens (that hſtozye I
my ſelfe haue red) He ſent to Ve-
nys for one Belin? (whiche was
a payn

a paynter, & also a venetie bozne)
to come to Constantinople, both
for to draw forth his own p[er]ice-
lye portrature, and
physnomie, with hys
peniel, and also to de-
scribe the fashion of
garmentes, of þe we-
sterne folke, whome
for his paynes, and
greate cunnynge, he
richely rewarded. At
length by hys many
fold & sōdyr vertues
alwayes accōpanyed with good
fortune, he attayned to the noble
Empyre of Constantinople.

For prouiding that this noble
Empyre shulde not be assayled,
he set vpon in his expeditions of
smal renoume and honoure with
a pupp[er]saunt & royal army, forth-
with

The Turkes toke Constans-
tinople þe .liiii. day after they
layde syege to it, & there dyd
greate murther, sparynge no
age, man, woman ne chyld,
but eyther cruelly slue them,
or els shamefully abused the-
for þe space of .iii. dayes, the
souldiers dyd what mischynce
they lyst: they made of the mo-
ther church a brotuel house &
stable for thei horses, & bād-
led the Crucifix, in þe despite
of Christ, in al poyntes as þe
spiteful Jewes dyd whē they
hym crucified. Tulpin.

Constantinos
ple was besig-
ged in þe yere
of our lordes.
M. cccc. liii.

The Turkyſhe

If the citizens of Con-
 ſtantinople had beſto-
 wed theſe treasures in
 defence of the city, and
 had therewith holpen
 theſe Emperour, whi-
 che ouer couetauſſe,
 they buried in þe ground
 or had the Americans,
 come with their nauy,
 (as it woulde haue be-
 come chriſtten men to
 haue done, to haue ap-
 ped the, the wicked ty-
 rant had neuer ſo tri-
 umphed on Chriſtten
 blood.

Cuſpi.

with inuadyng it (his infi-
 nite braſen gunnes and o-
 ther his artillarie, beyng
 brought bothe by ſea and
 lande) he brought vnder
 at lengthe the famous ci-
 tie Conſtantinople: at the
 enterpyng wherof, the Em-
 perour of Conſtantinople
 (fyghtyng, moſt manfully
 in his coate armour) was
 ſlayne. This is a thing by þe way
 worthe to be marked, and to be
 thought as fatall. That lyke as
 the firſte Emperour of Conſtan-
 tinople, was called Conſtantine
 and was the ſonne of Helena, e-
 uen ſo he that ſucceded hym. M.
 cxxi yerres after, and was the laſt
 was lykewyſe called Conſtan-
 tyne, & was the ſonne of Helena,
 alſo. This citie was taken þ. xxix
 daye

daye of Maye, in the yeaere after
the natiuitie of our lord, a thou=
sand. cccc. liii. After this nota=
ble and worthy cōquest, he made
all the cities of Grece, and Asia
the lesse subiecte to the empyre of
Constātinople. furthermoze not
very long after, he besieged Bel
grad wth an army of. cc. m. turkes

At the syege of Belgrad, Mahomet was streyked
vnder the lyft pap into þ^e brest wth a waft, wherwith
he fel to grounde. And þ^e turkes thinking hym to be
slayne, caried him away in þ^e nyght, & so left þ^e victo=
ry to the christiens, & left behynd them al their ordi=
naūce, engins, cartage, bag & baggage, their tentes
wth al other thinges necessary for an hoste. & the nexte
morning whē he was wel recouered, he wold nedes
But being there wounded by the haue popso=
manly auenture of þ^e witty & wel neded himself
approued capitayn Huniades he for shame þ^e
was made to flye, & to leaue his he had so co=
great ordinaūce behynd him in þ^e wardli fled
fyelde, so þ^e here only his accusto=
med good fortune forlaked him.

D. ii. about

The Turkyſhe

Aboute the ſame tyme he ſent the
Baſſa of Romania into Pelopo-

neſus was wūne by ſ
diſcord of .ii. bꝛethꝛ, Thomas
and Demetrius which were .ii.
of the laſt pꝛinces of the houſe
of the Palcologes. Wherefore
Demetrius forſaking his con-
treys fledde to the Turke, to
whome he maryed his daugh-
ter, and after brought ſ turke
into Peloponeſus, now cleyed
Moꝛea. Cuſpinian.

neſe, wꝛth an army
whiche there twyſe
diſcōfited ſ grekes
and the venetiens.
Among thoſe, whi-
che were thē ſlayne,
theſe wer ſ cheſe ca-
pitaynes: Emanuel

Boccalus, Michael Rallus, Cic-
cus Bꝛandalinus, and Johānes
Tella, with Barbadic⁹ alſo the
pꝛouiſor oꝝ general capitayne of
the venitiens, whome the turkes
moſte cruelly ſtickt vpon a ſtake
and ſo ſet hym on the high tower
of Patrarus. All ſuche lyke vi-
ctoꝛies, the turkes alwayes ob-
tayned by craſte, bꝛyngꝛng the
chꝛiſtens as it were into a ſnare
and ſubtilly bꝛeakꝛng theyꝝ oꝝ-

der &

der & araye. After this they thꝛue
 downe agayne, the foꝛelayd wal
 of Heramilus. Foꝛ after the fyrst
 ouerthrowig done by þ̄ mightye
 & pꝛysat assault of Dinurathes,
 þ̄ Venetiens had buylded & set it
 vp agayne, within þ̄ space of .xv.
 dayes, of the very same stufte, &
 squared stones, whereof the wall
 was made tofoꝛe .xxx. M. labou-
 rers oꝛ moe, appointed to þ̄ same
 woꝛke. This done the turke got
 two yles, Lemnus, and Mythy-
 len, and with a wonderfull great
 pꝛouision and pollicye, made a
 brydge ouer the mayne flud Eu-
 ripus and so wonne Pigropont.

This brydge
 was of myr-
 pes, as Bar-
 nardus Brey-
 denbach wry-
 teth.

¶ Pigropont, otherwylse Chalcides is a citie in the
 yle Euboea, ful of people, riche of al kynde of mar-
 chaundyse, wondrous strong both by sea & lande,
 with walles and towers so strongly defended that it
 was thought inuincible. It is a verye plentifulle yle
 of wyne, grapue, and oyle, and especialle of that
 kynd of wood, whiche is most mete foꝛ shypwrygh-
 tes. Barnard.

154
The Turkyſhe

So that wofull hap & ſhamefull
ſlaughter lyght vpon the chriſti-
ens, through the negligence and
cowardie of the Venetien Admi-
rall, whiche durſt not veter with
his galleis to ſet vpon þ bridge,
hauing bothe wynde and wether
at his owne wyl.

Howeouer the Turke hadde yel-
ded vnto hym, Croia and Scu-
tarum, cities in Albanie, after
long ſyege, and ſundrye and ſore

This citie was taken of þ tur- ſkyrmiſſhes.

kes in the pere of our lord. M.
cccc.lxxi. at the ſyege wherof the
turke loſt. xl. M. ſouldiers. But
after he had gotten it, he made a
cruel proclamation, þ al þ youth
of þ citie ſhuld be ſlayne. And it
was furthermoze proclaimed tre-
ſon to haue ſaued any on al yue
whiche was aboue. xx. yeares of
age, of theſe ſome were ſpyked
on ſharp ſtokes, ſome had theyr
brynes daſhed oute agaynſt þ
ſtones, other ſome were cut a ſū-
der in þ middes. Cul. & Barn.

Furthermoze he in-
uadyng the realme
of Boſnie, ſubdued
the royal citie Jai-
za, and cōmaunded
that kyng Steuen,
(whom he toke pri-
ſoner) ſhuld be ther
beheaded.

He

He made a great part of **Ualachie**, and **Transalpyne**, subiecte vnto hym.

Beside this he ouercame **Capha**, a cite of the **Genowayes**, whiche standeth of the coast of the flood **Euxine**.

He toke from **Pyramentus**, (king of **Caramanye**) dyuers cities by force.

Mahomete besyged **Scutarium**, other wayes called **Scodra** two monethes, & lost at þe syge xvi. M. souldiers. **Cusp. Lapha** was won by treason.

He foughte two sharpe fyeldes wyth **Aluncastanus**, kynge of **Persia**. One nere vnto the fludde **Eufrates**, where as he beyng discomfyted, lost in the same fyght ten thousand souldyers, with **Asmyrathes** also, the **Bassa**, of **Romania**, whiche was a **Grecien** bozne, and nyghe of bludde to **Constantine** the laste Emperour of **Constantinople**.

D.iiii. But

The Turkeyshe

T zeynales
was slayne
wyth a pellet
Luspin.

There were
slaine also of
the Perses.
ten thousand.

Dauyd Louenus
prince of Trapezus,
Whis. ii. sonnes, all
the nobles of the co-
stes of Cappadocy, &
of Pontus, wyth theyr
woues and chyldren,
yelded them selues to
the gentlenes and mer-
cy of Mahomet whō
he caried to Consta-
nople for a triumph, &
there mooste cruellye
slue them. Luspin.

But in the second conflict, Usun-
cassanus and the Persyens were
driuen backe, and put to flyghte,
Zeynales (Usuncassanus hys
sonne) beyng there slayne.

The Turkes had not got this
victorye, but y^e the terrible noyse
and crackes of their gret gūnes,
skyped y^e Persiēs horses, whiche
were not heretofore accustomed
with the lyke.

Not long after this victorye, the

Turke hym selfe enuaded

The mynne of Trapezus
and there slue the infortu-
nate Emperoure Dauyd,
(a christien bozne, and fa-
ther in lawe, to Usuncas-
sanus) cruelly makynge a-
waye al his stocke and of-
spyrng. He robbed & spoy-
led Carinthe and Stiria,
with

with the lundry inuasions & roo-
des of his souldiers.

At lengthe he sent Hoinarbey the Saniack or Lieutenaunt of Bolyne (the sone of a certayne citizen of Genoway) a mā of hygh and manlye prowes, to the enterpyng of Italpe, whiche metyng with the armye of the Venetiens at Grade, atcheyued there a famous victoꝛye, to the great reproche and shame of al our souldyers. This was the orde they toke at that tyme: A. M. souldyers, the whiche he commaunded to wade ouer the flood Lysonti by nyght, he layed so priuily in a certayne vallaye, that the Venetiens (whiche were gathered together, and had pyght theyꝛ tentes vpon the banke of the same flood for to defend the Turkes) coulde in no

He is called a Sanyake by the Turkes, whiche is the Lieutenaunt of any Province.

The Turkes pollicy against the Venetiens

The Turkyſhe
wyſe eſpye them.

The arap of
ſ Venetians
army.

Then in the dawninge of the
day, he ſent ouer a wyng of hoꝝ-
men, chargyng them to auaunce
them ſelues befoze oure armye, &
manlye to prouoke oure men to
fyghte. Iheronimus Nouellus,
Ecclē & graund capitayne of our
armye, had deuyded his hoſt (af-
ter the Italien faſhion) into thre
battayles. Of the fyrſt he apoin-
ted his ſonne to be capitayne:
The ſeconde he gouerned hym
ſelfe, and the thyrde was guded
after the couſayle of James Py-
cenyne, and Anaſtaſi⁹ of Roma
diola.

The earles ſonne therfoze ge-
uyng boldelye thouſet with his
barbed hoꝝles, ſlewe at the fyrſte
bꝛount, very manye of his ene-
myes, and ſo it happened that ſ
reſte

rest (as who shoulde saye) herby
discouraged, beganne to tourne
theyr backs, and flye.

Then the young capitayne both
fyerce of mynde, and valyant of
body, pursued them that fled be-
tye farre, hys father wyllynge
the contrary, whiche wysely mi-
strustyng the turkysshe gyles,
gaue hym warnyng and signes
with the noyse of the trumpettes
and the flages hoysted by alofte
to recule and turne backwarde
agayne.

And truly by and by deceites did
appere.

For the younge gentylman,
had skarce retourned his horse,
whē lo, þ turkes retracing also,
had cōpassed about al þ cōpanye
of our horsmen, so þ they were by
diuers traynes and assautes put
out

What mys-
chance ensued
of rashnes.

The Turkysh

out of order & disperpled befoze
þ Therle Nouellus coulde come
with his trayne, to reskewe his
sonne. Nowe at þ very same pre-
sent tyme, the Turkes, which pri-
uilye skoulked in the valley, be-
wed theyr selfe on the hyl syde be-
hynde the last part of our army,
and so comyng downe the hyl
with all theyr might & force, ma-
kyng therw most horrible schry-
kes, and rozyng (as their maner
is) lyke the wylde beastes, dyd
put all that part of oure armye,
(soze disinayed with that sodayn
noyse) to flyght.

Homoꝛbeius at the same instant
(purposing to set vpon Therle)
waded ouer the flood with the re-
sidue of the Turkes. And so at
lengthe al our souldiers (in a ma-
ner) were thus molte miserablye
slayne.

slayne. Therle hym self not with-
out great slaughter of þ turkes,
whan he had also soze wounded
with his owne handes, they? ca-
pitayne Homorbeius, dyed man-
fully. The same lot lyght vppon
Therles sonne: The lyke happe-
ned to Anastasius & Bodoarius

Yet notwithstandinge manye
capitaynes, for they? costly wede
and ryche arape, were saued on
lyue, but why? onely that by this
meanes they might get hygh re-
wardes and great price for they?
raunsome. And for this purpose
they were boude in cheynes, and
so carped to Mahomete.

Among whome were these noble
men, John Dycynine, (sonne to
the noble Earle James, whiche
was bereft of his lyfe, in þ castel
of Reaples) Anthony Caldoze,
and

Therle Ro-
uellus was
slayne, w his
sonne, & Ana-
stasius & Bo-
doarius.

The coue-
tous mercye-
fulness of the
Turkes,

The names
of the nobles
whiche were
taken pryso-
ners.

The Turkyſhe

and John Clericate. This victo-
ry trulpe made all Italy to trem-
ble. Howe Homozbeius (that
countrey beyng waſted with fire
and ſwoꝝde) retourned to the tur-
kyſſhe lande with an infinite nū-
bre of captiues.

The turkes
alwaye haue
wroughte
moze woꝝpō
vs by craſte,
than māhod.

But ceres in this cōflict it was
wel perceyued and knowen, that
the turkes haue moze affiaunce
in theyꝝ craftye inuentions and
great numbꝛe, then in very man-
hode and ſtrengthe.

foꝝ had not Jherome Therle
appoynted our legions directly
ſtrayte agaynſt þ legions of our
enneimies, one legion folowynge
an other, but had ſette theym a-
bꝛode, beyng in the myddest be-
twene þ firſt and the thꝛde legi-
ons hym ſelfe, they ioynyng vn-
to hym on eyther ſyde, (after the
faſſhion

fasthyon of the Romaine wynges) and had thus browght hys host togyther, as it were into one whole bodye, the Turkes certes coulde neyther so easily haue compassed hym about, ne yet so sone haue broken in to the hoooste, as they then dyd, and hereafter so often wyl doe, as we thus vnapaydlye, and in a peruerce orde shall cope with them.

The yere next ensuyng this discomfytur, the Turkes wyth an armie of twentye thousaunde souldyers assayled agayne those places.

But the Venetiens, (Charles Montones Earle appoynted to guyde theym) beyng taught before to theyr payne, dyd no more rashely encountre wyth them.

For

The Turkeyshe

For I heard saye of one John
 Paule Hanfron, capitayne of
 spere menne (whiche afterwarde
 was slayne vnder the walles of
 Bapia) that our men issued, but
 ones out of their têtes, and that
 all our men of armes, of whome
 he (as he sayde) was the chefe ca-
 pitayne, were set in ordre & aray
 after the olde custome, which the
 Romaines muche vsed in theyr
 warres, small befoze, and brode
 behynde, in fourme and, simili-
 tude lyke vnto a wedge, so that
 whan the Turkes approched,
 and made a sault vpon them, be-
 ynge thus arrayed, they stycked
 them selues vpon the speares,
 wherwith our men (not leauing
 theyr station and battayle aray)
 receyued them on eche syde.
 Therefore after they perceyued
 that

The front

A
 A A
 A A A
 A A A A
 A A A A A

The fashion
 of theyr army

y they could not pzeuayle agaist
 vs in this place, they tourned
 the foze of theyꝝ battel agaynst
 the Germaynes, and by the way
 subdued the tounne Cadoꝝ, wher
 as the passage and enterpnyng, is
 by the Alpes into Germany, and
 led from theſe a great numbꝛe of
 captyues. Nowe after this Ma-
 homete toke truce, and was at a
 leage with the Veneciens, neuer
 the lesſe not thus ſatysfied, but
 ſtyl gappnyng foꝝ the rule and go-
 uernaunce of the whole worlde,
 he toke in hande. iiii. iourneyes &
 voyages into ſundry ſtedes, al to
 be furniſhed and ſet foꝝth at one
 tyme. He ſent Meſythus Baſſa,
 (a Grecian boꝛne, and one of the
 ſtocke and houſe of the Paleolo-
 ges) to beſyege Rhodes, whiche
 notwithſtandynge (after manye

Mahomete
 toke truce w
 the venetians.

The Turkyſhe

He beſieged
Rhodes. lxxx
x. ix. dayes, &
loſt of his mē
ix. m. and. xv.
M. wer wou
ded. Cuſp.

and thoſe bludy aſſaultes of the
citie) was ſhaken of, not without
great ſhame & ſlawghter of his
men. Alſo he ſet Acomathes Baſ
ſa, to ayde hys garrifon whiche
kepte a towne in Apulea cleaped
Hyoꝛunt. And he hym ſelfe in his
owne perſon (pourpoſynge wpyth
his retinue to inuade Siria, and
to aſſaile the ſtoute ſolden of Al
cayze) arpyued in Aſia the leſſe.

Many men beleue that he had at
this tyme in theſe. iiii. places. ccc.
m. ſyghtyng men. cc. great Bat
leys, and. ccc. ſmal ſhippes.

But when as he drew nere the
citie Nicomedia, he was ſodenly
taken with that greuous payne,
& griping in the guttes, which cō
monly we call y colycke, & therof
on the fourth daye after he dyed,
the thyrde daye of Maye, in the
pete

The death of
Mahomete.

yere of oure lozde. M. cccc. lxxxi.
 what tyme Sixtus the. iiii. was
 byshop of Rome. Furthermoze þ
 deathe of Mahomete, chaunced
 well and in good season for al I
 talye, for bycause þ the Turkes,
 (whiche laye at Hydzunte, and
 there had withstande manfullye
 for the space of a whole yere, and
 certayne monethes, the bzunte of
 all the Chyristiens strengthe and
 puyssaunce) hearynge tell that
 theyre Emperoure Mahomete
 was dead, woulde no longer ta
 rye ne a wayte for the comynge
 of Alcomathes Bassa, which then
 was welnyghe come to Melone,
 with twentye and v. m. Turkes,
 to mayntayne the Garrison, at
 Hydzunt, and to repayre agayne
 the number of the slayne & woun
 ded souldyers.

The Turkyſhe

Yet this notwithstanding they
toke truce & peace with our men
on ſuche a ſort, that theyꝝ prayſe
and gloꝝy of warre heretofore at
chpyed, was therby, nothing di-
miniſhed. For before thys they
ſhewed them ſelves to be maſters
of chpyualrye, in ſo ofte puttyng
backe our men of armes.

But cheſly in this, that they ſlue
our two moſt valiaunt capitay-
nes, Erle Julius the Dukes fa-
ther of Hadria, and Mathewe
prince of Capua. There was of
our part but one wyng of hoſe
men, & thoſe Hungariens which
coude with lyke policie encoun-
ter with the turkes, gatherynge
this knowlege by muche experi-
ence, and diuers ſmal ſkirniſhes
had with the Turkes in the pale
of Belgrad and Samandria.

Johānes

Johannes Jacobus Trivultius
 a noble man, was wont oftentimes
 to saye, that the Italian capitaynes
 learned to make verie saulke and
 stronge fortresses, by the example
 of those, whiche the Turkes had
 buylded with a meruaylous cast
 and cunningg within the walles of
 Hydrunt. But after our me had
 got this citie, the Duke of Calabria
 waged manye of the Turkes, whiche
 kept Hydrunt, to be his souldyers,
 and to fyght vnder his banner. These
 afterwarde, in that battayle, in
 the whiche the Duke hym selfe
 (fyghtyng agaynst the hoste of
 Sixtus the byshop of Rome, in
 that place whiche is called (the
 dead felde) was put to flyghte,
 fought so manfully, that the sote
 men of them (which they cal Fla-

A digression.

The Turkyſhe

The valiant
nes of þe
nizars.

nizars, troubled greuouſly with
the croſſebowes of the hoſemen,
(but yet for al that neuer geuing
backe) were eche man ſlayne.

The hoſemen certes returnyng
theyr ſelfes eſtelones vpon theyr
enemyes whiche purſued þe chace
and bothe manly and with great
policie keepyng them backe, went
forth on theyr ſette iourneye, and
broughte the Duke hym ſelfe in
ſaufetie, (nothyng regardyng
theyr ennemyes bragges) to the
walles of Neptune.

The regne of
Mahomete.

But nowe to retorne agayne to
Mahomete, he reigned not fully
xxxii. yerres: he was when he dyed
liii. yerres of age. He was pithie
and ſtrong of body, his face was
ſomwhat yelow, his eyes great
& of the ſame colour, his browes
bent, and his noſe ſo hoked, that
the

the tip therof dyd seme to touche
his lyppes. Furthermoze it is cer
taynly knowen that in those bat
tayles which he i his tyme made
were slayne with weapon mooze
then. ccc. m. men.

Of Bayazet the. ii.

the nyntb Emperour of the
Turkes. Cap. ix.



Whomete had thzee
sōnes, enōg whom
Mustapha (a yong
nian of a singuler
towardnes) was y
chyeft and eldest.

This Mustapha, in the battaile
agaynst Usuncassan⁹, quyt hym
selfe nobly. But befoze this also
he had put to flight Joseph⁹ (ca
pitayn to y Persiens) whiche did
maintayne and support the king
of Caramanye in his warres a
gaynst the Turkes.

But

The Turkyſhe

Idleness & in
temperance
destroyed a
valiant war
rior.

But when as he rested one wynter at a towne cleped Iconium, there euery daye vsing immoderatelye to hunte and hawke, not onely wylde beastes in the woodes, and byrdes in the fyeldes, but wanton strumpettes also in the citie, in the moste floozyng tyme of his age he dyed.

Soliman trulye (whiche at thys day ruleth the turkysh Emperre) for this mans sake, and loue towardes hym, named his first begotten sone (beyng .xxii. yeres of age, and circumcised in the moneth of Iulye last past, with all royaltie and pompe) after hys name, & called hym Mustapha.

Nowe there remainned on lyue but .ii. Bayazet and Zizinius, of the whiche, the one abode in Capadocie, and the other in Carmanie.

manpe. But after that Mahomet was dead, Mehemides Basa (a Caramanien bozne, whiche was Uysir, that is to saye of the Emperours counsaile) conuayd the bodye with speddy haste, in a charet, to Constantinople.

*zizimus signi-
feth in Eng-
lyshe loue.*

Afterward (Zizimus and the Solden of Alcarp) beyng hereof certified by a poste) he endeuored him self by all meanes, he coulde inuente, to bring to passe, that Zizimus might be Emperoure, after his father. In the meane seasō, y^e Janizars were comen to the sea bank, for this entent & pour

This Zizimus was a tall man of bodye, and of sperte countenaunce, his eyes were graye, his browes thicke, his nose hawket, his mouth litle, his lippes thicke, his chinne sclender, his berde was thin and forced to the skynne, his necke was fat, and al his bodye grosse. He did rather deuour and rauyne his meate, than eat it. He was a great drunker, he loued wel spiced wyne, he dronke commonly water myngled with suger, he vsed bathes euery daye, & more ouer was syngulerlye wel learned.

Cuspin.

E. b.

pose

The Turkyſhe

poſe, to goe to Conſtantinople,
where as Mahomete his bodye,
was kept. But Mahemides had
taken from that ſyde befoze they
came, all the ſhippes and greate
veſſels, leſt that they ſhuld there
haue had paſſage ouer, whiche
thyng perceyued, the Janizars
were in a great rage, and began
to paſſe ouer by a fewe at ones in
certayn barkes and hulkes, and
they by and by, whiche had thus
got ouer, toke the great ſhyppes
whiche they founde ſtandynge on
the other ſyde, and ſo couayed o-
uer the reſt of theyr companye.
But after that Mahemydes (be-
ing for this theyr bolde and ſaw-
cy enterpriſe, in a great fury and
madnes) rated and toke them by
ſharplye, and reupled theym, as
proude, ſtyffenecked, and diſobe-
dyent

dient felowes: they beyng hereat greued, assembled al togyther, & brast in to the house where as he was and slewe hym.

Mahemides was slaine of the Janizars

This Mahemides was hated of all men, because he was the author of newe tributes.

After this the Janizars ordeyned and proclaymed Bayazet in his absence) Emperoure, by the ayde and fauour of Cherseolus Bassa, the Bellerbeg of Grece, and by the assistance of the Aga, (that is in their language, y^e master and graunde Capitayne of the Janizars) which were bothe two Bayazet his sonnes in lawe. But Isaach⁹ & Dauthus (which were bothe Bassayes, & Uylirs, and men belyde of great authoritie) beyng than at Constātinople that

Lorenthus, was creat Emperour to appease the tumulte.

The Turkyſhe

that they myghte the better appeyſe this contention, vproze, & tumulte, and bzing al thinges to hupſht & quietnes, ſaluted Coꝛcuthus Bayazet his ſõne (beyng but. xiii. yeares of age, and preſent there at that tyme) Emperour, vntyl ſuche tyme as his father Bayazet ſhulde retourne to Conſtantinople. Foꝛ euen nowe this was in euery mānes mouth that Zizimus approached, & was at hande with a huge hoſte to buſurpe the Empire hym ſelfe. But not long after this, Lo, Bayazet was come, and he ſo gently both in behauiour and woꝛdes, entreated his ſonne, that at lengthe he willyngly yelded vp his ryghte, and tytle, to his father.

Coꝛcuthus
aendyed the
pire to his fa
ther Bayazet

Then Bayazet lyke a kynde and natural father, of his owne free wyll

Wyll, after he hadde receyued the Emppre into his handes, promi-
sed that he wolde in tyme conue-
nient restore agayne the emppre,
to his sone Cozcuthus.

By this pro-
myse Cozcuthus
thus after-
wardes clay-
med the emppre.

In the meane season Zizinus
was come to Bursia, and that ci-
tie gotten, he wente aboute with
great endeuour and forcemēt of
battayle, to make subiecte vnto
hym all Asia the lesse. Wherfore
Bayazet conuayed ouer hys ar-
mye by the sea Helespont, (& cal-
lyng backe agayne Acomathes,
with al his retinue (whiche went
to haue mayntayned (as is afore
sayde) the turkyshe garrison at
Hydzunt) he fought with his bro-
ther in pyght fyeelde, besydes the
citie Nicea: In the whiche place
Zizinus, onely through his might
and puyssaunce of Acomathes,
was

zizinus fou-
ght w Baya-
zet for the
emppre, & was
put to fleghe

The Turkyſhe

*zizimus fled
to the Sol-
den.*

was put to flyght, and fro thens
Driuen into Caramany: But for
as much as he could not, no not
there rest quietlve, and be in safe
garde for the contynual purſuyt
of his enemies. He hyed from
thence into Siria, and at length
came to Alcayze, and there whol-
ly committed hymſelfe to the pro-
tection and defence of the ſolden
wherby it chaunced that in ſhort
whyle after, through the ayde &
ſuccour of the ſolden, and of the
kyng of Caramanie (whiche dyd

*The kyng of Cara-
many ayded zizimus,
thynkyng hereby yf
zizimus ſhoulde pre-
uaile, to gette agayne
Licilyc, and Melapo-
tamie, whiche Maho-
met had wonne from
hym befoze. Cuſpi.*

stronglve furnyſh and ſet
hym forth bothe with men
and moneye) he returned
agayne into Asia.

Bayazet hearyng theſe
tidynges, ſent forth the Alco-
mathes agayne, to byd hym bat-
tel, with whome Zizim⁹ fought,
where

where as bothe many of his soldiers were slayne, & he hym selfe discomfited. Wherfoze he beyng nowe agayne cōpelled to fle, for the safety of his lyfe, was dyuen at lēgh, to the sea syde of Rhodes.

Bayazethad in his armpe agaynst hys brother.cc.m men. Cusp.

And there beyng in extreme aduersitie, & destitute of all hope, he yelded hym selfe to the great maister of Rhodes.

Cizimus sent fyrst lettres vnto the Rhodes, & after embassadours, requesting he myght be safely among them, certifying Bayazet of the same by a letter that he tyed to a waite, and shot into his campe, which beyng red, Bayazet wept, and fared lyke a mad man. Cusp.

Of whome afterward he was sente to Innocentius, the Bysshop of Rome, the fourth of that name.

This is that Zizimus which being caried from Rome towardes Naples of Charles y kyng of Fraunce, the.viii.of that name dyed at

The Turkysh

He was.
xxviii. yeres
of age, when
he fled to the
Rhodes. cuf.

died at Taracene, in his tour-
nye, beyng popsoned befoze (as it
was thoughte) of Alexander, the
bysshop of Rome.

After this, kyng Federicus sent
his body to Constātinople, that
by meanes of this liberality whi-
che nothyng charged hym, he
might win the fauour and frend-
shyp of the Turkish Emperour.

This Zizinus was a manne of
greate sobernes and grauitie, &
also of a passyng depe wit. He so
quyetly and constantly behaued
hym selfe, in the tyme of hys bō-
dage and thraldome, that in this
poynt his wildome was accomp-
ted meruaylous. Furthermoze
Bayazet (to come agayn to him)
subdued in the thynde yere of his
reygne Malachie, and with won-
derful great warre lyke puruey-
aunce

Bayazet sub-
dued Walla-
chie.

aunce bothe by sea and land, ban-
quished these two cities, Lytho-
stomus, (whiche martcheth on þe **Lithostomus**
coste of Danubye) and Mount-
caster (scituate towardes þe flud **Mountcaster.**
Bozistines, nowe called Neper)

And thys done he recoyled a-
gayne, with his retinue to Con-
stantinople, where as soue after
he comaunded Acomathes Bas-
sa, to be putte to deathe, thus re-
wardyng his kynde and payne-
full serutte heretofore oft tyines
in his warres perfourmed, sayig
thus. To muche vertue & stout-
nes in a seruaunt is to be feared
of his master.

Acomathes was poysoned or as some
other thynke, shot thorough the necke in
his chaumber by the commaundement of
Bapazet, whiche feared lest he beyng of **Cuspin.**
great ryches and power, shulde hereaf-
ter byyng in his brother Zizimus.

f. i.

This

The Turkyſhe

This balyaunt Capitayne Alco-
mathes, deſcendynge by aunce-
ſtours from Albanye, was egall
in manlynes and knowledge of
warre, to the olde and auncyent
warricours, dead many yeares a
go. Inſomuche that al the coun-
treyes he enuaded wolde quake
and tremble, yea to here hym na-
med. He was alſo called Ghen-
dich bycauſe he lacked one tooth
foz in the turkyſh tonge ſo much
Do the Ghendich ſignify. But.iii.
yeres after theſe thinges were fi-
niſhed, Bayazet (purpoſynge to
make warre with the Solden of
Alcayze, becauſe he dyd receyue
and ſuccour his brother Zizim⁹)
ſent furthe Cherſeolus Baſſa, &
Calubeius, with.ii. great hoſtes
wel apoynted bothe by land and
ſea, towardeſ the citie Charſus.
The

The cauſe of
the warre be-
twene y^e Sol-
den and Ba-
yazet.

The whiche thyng ones noyed,
 the Hamelukes by and by, asse-
 bled togyther, & met at Antioche
 and without anye lenger delaye,
 passynge ouer the hyl Amanus,
 (now called the blacke mountaine)
 they marched forth to Issus,
 (where as Alexandre the greate
 in tyme paste fought the notable
 battayle worthy to be remembred
 with Darius king of the Persi-
 ens.) From Issus they wente w-
 all spede to Adana, a citie in Ca-
 ramany, wheras they founde the
 turkes campynge: for they beyng
 wery of theyr long iourney, and
 the sune also enclinyng now low
 into the west, were glad to reste
 theyr wery bodies, & to refreshe
 them selfe in their tentes.

The Turkes were in numb-
 many mo, then the Hamelukes

f.ii.

But

The redynes
 of þ Hamel-
 lukes to asse-
 ble and with
 stāde the tur-
 kes.

A mameluke
 signifyeth in
 our englishe
 tongue a ser-
 uant or a sol-
 dyer.

Not alwaye
 þ gretest mul-
 titude, but þ
 best chosen &
 wel appoynt-
 ed warriors
 sped of þ vi-
 ctorye.

The Turkyſhe

Take occaſi
on whan oc-
caſion ſer-
ueth.

But the Hamalukes had more
luſtye and freſh horſes, and alſo
better harneys, than had þe tur-
kes. Beſyde this, they appeared
not greatly werye of theyr iour-
neye. The Captaynes therefore,
layinge theyr heades togyther,
what was the beſt to be done, ii.
Italien Hamalukes gaue coun-
ſayle, ſhewing many cauſes why
in no caſe to Deferre the fyght to
the nexte daye, but forthewith at
that preſent tyme to ſet vpon the
turkes, beyng the diuers wayes
letted, and lying in their pauili-
ons out of ordre, the which coun-
ſayle, for as muche as all menne
thought it good, they followed,
and commaunded the trumpeters
by and by to blowe to battayle.
And ſo they ſet vpon the turkes
campe, as vnwares, in manye &
ſundrye

sundrye places all at one tyme.

And this assaultes of the Amelukes, beatyng downe spere ly all thynges befoze them, was so puissaunt, that the watches of the Turkes tentes, coulde not withstande theyr foze, whyles & the rest of theyr souldyers arrayed them selves to horse, wherfoze Calubeius, one of the foresayde capytaynes, seyng his host thus disperpled, and putte to flyght, fled hym selfe also. But Cherseolus, beyng first sore wounded in the hande, was taken prysoner, & brought to Alcayze, to the Solden Caytheus. This trulpe was the greatest reproche and foyle, also the moste mortall battayle & destruction of theyr men, that euer the Turkes sustayned at the handes of any nacion.

Cherseolus
was take pr
soner.

F.iii.

Nowe

The Turkyſhe

There was in the bat-
taye agaynſte ſ Ma-
malukes. c. M. turkes
of whiche the thyrde
part vncethes eſcaped
with their liues. Cuf.

Nowe Bayazet beyng af-
ter this ſlawghter of hyſ
ſouldyers, at a leage with
the Solden, he marched
with his army into Albany, and
toke a citie cleped Dyrrachium,
ſituate nere Uelon.

And in the yere of our lord. M.
ccccxciii. he ſent Cadumus Bal-
ſa (a capitayne of great prowes)
in to Hungarye, whiche goynge
forthe vnto Zagabria with. viii.
m. hoſemen, robbed and ſpoyled
all the cuntreye, puttynge the in-
habytours of the ſame in greate
feare.

Wherefoze the princes of Croa-
cia, Sclauonie and Hungarye,
(whome they call Bani) wayning
with theyr ſelfe, and conſiderynge
as wel the dammages and loſſes
that they ſuſtayned of late, as
whych

The waſte &
ſpoyle ſ tur-
kes capitayn
made in Hun-
gary wth a
ſmall armye.

whiche myght hereafter happen
vnto them, assembled and gathe
red together a great hoste: which
thynge cauled Cadum⁹ to recule,
and trayne backe his armie to y^e
moūtain of Diauolus (whiche
deuydeth Croacia from Cozba
uia.)

Nowe Erle John surnamed
Torquatus, a man of great wis
dome and experiēce, and no lesse
valyaunt in armes, than prouy
dent and depe wytted, in foreca
stying ieoperdyes that myght be
fall, thought it not the best to en
counter wth the Turkes in a chā
pyan ground, but rather for to
strayn and dryue them vp toge
ther in to the straytes, where as
the hylles, (yf neede shoulde re
quyre) myght be theyr ayde and
succour.

The counsaill
of erle John
Torquatus
consideryng
y^e place to fi
ght agaynst
the Turkes.

¶.iiii.

But

The Turkyſhe

But Erle Barnard Frācapayne
(beyng moze haſtye and raſhe in
conſultyng of warlyke matters,
then foꝝward and auenterous to
perfourme the ſaine) thoughte it
better to matche with theym in
playne fyeelde. Albane of Hunga-
rye (deſpiſyng the foꝝce of his e-
nemies) thought the ſaine, whoſe
myndes & counſaile, foꝝasmuche
as they toke place & effecte, they
pyght the fyeelde and fowght not
farre from the flood Moꝝaue.
Cadum? deuꝝded his hoſte in to
thꝛe partes, the fyrſt he commyt-
ted to the gyde and gouernaũce
of Hiſmaelbeus, the Saniak of
Seruia: The ſeconde to Carui-
la Uaiuode: The thꝛyde he ledde
hym ſelfe.

The chꝛiſtiens dyd the lyke de
uydyngge theyꝝ footemen in to e-
gall

This counſel
of ſo raſhe &
foole hardye
Capitaynes
was preſerde
of the mult-
tude.

gal numbres betwixt.iii.winges
of horlemen. In this battayle
Ferdinand Berisburche had the
forewarde of oure armye, in the
whiche were the Sclauoniens,
that inhabyte the places betwixt
the fluddes Danus and Sau⁹.
The myddle warde (in the which
were the Croatiens) was guided
of John Tozquate. Nicholas &
Barnard Frankapaynes, hadde
the rerewarde.

Bothe the armies therfoze be-
yuge after this manner arayed,
Hylmaelbeius dyd so violentlye
set vpon our fyrst cohorces, that
Ferdinande the Capitayne was
cōpelled not onely to gyue place
but also to flee and forsake hys
footmen. Whereby they beyng
put to flyght & with great blood
shed and slaughter, dryuen vnto

The destru-
ction & slaw-
ter of þe chris-
tians.

f.v.

the

The Turkyſhe

the flood Mozaue, for feare of þ
Turkes (whiche ſtyl purſued the
chace) they ranne headlonges by
heapes into the flud. Then Hyſ-
maelbetus ſeyng the baweward
thus ouercome, ſet vpon the mid-
dle warde, the whiche alſo Car-
uilia at the ſame preſent tyme af-
ſaulted. And ſo it came to paſſe
that they ſlew Tozquates ſoul-
diers eche one.

Tozquate certes (many turkes
beyng ſlayne on eche ſyde hym)
was at length ſlayne hym ſelfe.
Furthermoze Cadum⁹ would o-
myt no oportunitie nor good oc-
caſion to followe and purſue the
Hungariens. Wherefoze by the
force and myght of his moſt pu-
iſſaunt horſemen, (whiche he had
choſen out to hym ſelf for þ ſame
pourpoſe, he made ſuch rule and
haucke,

haucke that within the space, almost of .i. hower, he enioyed that noble victorie, with the losse of a very fewe men. The cheefe Bane hym selfe beyng taken prisoner, and his sonne slayne. This done Cadmus commaunded the bodies of the slayne to be numbred & in wytnes of this great slaughter, of the Chrystiens, he cutte of many of theyr heades and noses, and sent them to his lord & Emperour Bayazet.

There were slayne certaynlye in this conflict. vii. m. chrystiens and moe. After this, Bayazet began to warre vpon the Venetians in the yere of our lord. m. cccc. x. viii. because that they toke in hand to defend & ayde Thon Cernouichi⁹ Erle, against y^e turkes.

Halys Bassa an eunuche, and bozne in

The numbre
of the Chry-
stiens y^e were
slayne.

The Turkyſhe

Dalmatia
was ſore ſpo
yled of þ tur
kes.

borne in Albanye, came with the
Turkes nauye into Iadza, and
ſo all ſpoyle and prayes, caryed
awaye throughout al Dalmatia
he vtterly waſted al the prouince
with ſword and fyre, leſt that the
Venetiens ſhulde there haue ga
thered ſouldyers to mayntayne
theyr battayle on the ſeas.

The coward
diſc of þ Ven
etien admyr
all.

But the nauy of the Veneti
ens metyng with the turkes nau
ye not far from Methe; did not
only not make proffer to ſet vpon
them (beyng yet a greater num
ber then the Turkes) but alſo co
wardlye dyd prolong and delyue
of that good occaſion, that then
ſerued them to haue done þ feate
wylſely as the admyral thought,
beyng already well (and as you
woulde ſaye) in a ſure hauen, far
out of peryl and daunger.

Wher

Wherfore the Admyrall (called Anthony Gryman) beyng heretofore tached and accused of þe Veneciens, was bounde lyke a traytour, and so brought to Venice.

In the meane season the turkysh nauye, saylyng from thence to the coste of Cozinth, toke the citie Lepantus (otherwyle called of owlde wryters Naupactii)

But nowe aboute the same tyme, the Venetiens had taken truce, and weare in leage wyth Lewes the kyng of Fraunce, the xii. of that name. Wherupon the kyng hym selke (cominyng with his retinue into Italye, to warre vpon the Duke of Milen cleped Lewes Sfortia, parted by promise, the Dukedome of Milen, (which as yet he had not gotten) with the Venetypens. Wherfore
the

The Turkyſhe

The duke of
Millayn fled
for ayde to
Bayazet.

the Duke beyng lefte deſolate, &
forſaken of all men, fledde to the
Turke Bayazet, and moſt gent-
ly deſyzed hym (ſhewyng openly
before his maieltie diuers cau-
ſes whye) that he woulde ayde &
ſuccoure hym, ſo that hereby the
Venetiens myghte be the moze
ſtronglye enuaded. This re-
queſt Bayazet (partely through
the Dukes ſuyte and labour, and
partly becauſe he had purpoſed
the ſame thynge before with hym
ſelfe) dyd wyllingly accompliſh.
For he ſent Schender Baſſa with
ten.iii. horſemen into Forum Ju-
lium and gaue hym in commaū-
dement, to robbe and ſpoyle all
thoſe coſtes with his roodes and
foragyngeſ.

Bayazet dyd
accompliſhe
the duke his
requeſt.

Schender Baſſa although he
was ſomewhat ſycke and craſed,
yet he

yet neuertheles he waded ouer þ
two brode fluddes, Tylpauente,
and Lysontius, and so went fo=
ward wonderous swyftly, spoy=
lyng & destroying, vntil he came
into the Taurisien fyeldes. But
seyng that he was not able to ca=
rye awaye with hym all those he
had taken captiues, he cōmaun=
ded mo then.iiii.m. of them to be
beheaded on the banke of Tylp=
auent. But al this notwithstanding
dyng the Venetien chiefe Capti=
taines oꝝ pꝛouisor (as they cal
theym) durst not inuade ne sette
vpon the Turkes.

The whiche slackenes, (oꝝ ra=
ther fearfulness) of the Ve=
netiens was the cause, that
the Turkes roomynge at
theyꝝ pleasure without ieoperdy
came so nere vnto Venise, y they
might

The Veneti
ens of theyꝝ
cowardenes,
suffered the Turkes to
apꝛoche so nyghe the
cittie, that they myghte
easily bytwe the buyl=
dyng of the
same.

The Turkyſhe

myght beholde and byewe frō þ
toppes of þ hygh hylles, the byl=
dyng and ſituation of the citie.

And this chaunced in the yere of
oure loꝛde aboue rehearſed. M.

Bayazet be=
ſeged Methen

ccccxcviii. Now Bayazet in the
yere next enſuyng, went hymſelf
with a great army, to wyn the ci=
tie Methen. He deuyded his hoſte
in to .iii. partes, and battered the
walles a longe ſeaſon, beatyng
Downe to the grounde theyꝝ foꝛ=
treſſes and places of defence, de=
ſtroying alſo many houſes with=
in the citie, ſhot thꝛough wꝛ theyꝝ
mortues ſhote (as they cal it.)

The Veneti=
ens ſete ayde
to Methen.

The Methoniens therefoꝛe dy=
uen nowe in a maner to geue vp
theyꝝ citie, beholde .iiii. galleyes
of Veniſe at vnwares came, lo=
den and fraught with foote men
and other neceſſaries requiſyte
in war

in warre, to ayde and maintayne
theyn. The whiche thyng ones
known, the citizens reioysynge
one to an other for this glad ty-
dynges and present succour, ran
all for gladnes to the haven and
lefte the walles naked withoute
kepers, and defendours.

Whiche thyng the Janizars espi-
yng, they entered the citie by the
walles, and slewe the foote men
whiche were sent from Veneyes
eche one, and so shortly after,
sped of the citie.

¶ Baza yet brought to the Syege of Methu,
what by sea and lande, a. C. and. xl. M. soul-
dyers, and after he had subdued the cite, he
commaunded the byshop, wyth all other the
inhabitours of the same, moste cruelly to be
slayne.

This mischefe and destructiō
fell on saynct Laurence daye, in
the yere of our Lorde. M. D.

Then the Turkysh Emperoure

G

com

Godwyn for
turneth oftē
tymes to soe
dayn sojowne

Cuspinian.

The Turkyſhe

comanded the biſhop of Methe
and dyuers other with hym to be
beheaded in his preſence.

ſone after he departed from
thence, and by the way obtayned
Iuncus with many other places
in the martches of Deloponeſc.
But after that the Chriſtien pri-
ces began to ſtomacke this, and
take it (as they ſay) to bzeſt, they
aſſembled out of Fraunce, Luſi-
tanye and Spayne, a myghtye
great number of ſhippes. And he
beyng theyr hoſte leader, whiche
is ſurnamed the great capitayne
they ſet forth together, with the
Venetiens to ſubdue and byng
vnder the Ile of Sephaleyn.

The Venetiens truly afterward
toke the Ilande of ſaint Maure.
But not verye longe after reſto-
ryng it agayne, at the ſuyte and
instance

The expedi-
tiō of ſ chri-
ſtians againſt
the Turkes.

The Iland of
ſaint Maure
is otherwyſe
called Acry-
thus. Cuſp.

Truce be-
twene ſ Ve-
netiens & Ba-
paget.

instatice of Andzewe Gzyte (now
the noble Duke of the Venetiés
but then kepte prisoner and cap-
tyue in Constātinople) they toke
truce with the Turke, which con-
tinueth yet vnto this day vnbros-
ken. Furthermoze Bayazet (be-
yng nowe olde and vnweldy, yea
and gowtye also) layde his glit-
terynge armour, and sharpe wea-
pons aparte, and began to gyue
his mynde wholye to quietnes, &
study of Philosophye, but chiefe-
ly to the doctrine and learnynge
of the good philosopher and aū-
cient phisition Auerroes. In the
whiche he was greatly delyted.

¶ Bayazet contrary to the decre of thei pro-
phet Mahomete, gaue hym selfe dayly to the
immoderate drynkynge of wyne, and set hys
whole delyght in ryot and fylthy luste of the
bodye, he neuer fought any worthye battayle
hym selfe, and was of nature a very coward.

Euspin.

G.ii

At the

At the ſame tyme he reedified the walles of Conſtantinople, the whiche for the moſte parte, were ſhaken downe, & torne in pyeces, with a terryble earthquake, whiche was an euident & playne token of thoſe thynges whiche afterwarde happened to the houſe and family of the Ottomans.

But whyles that Bayazet lyued thus in reſt and quietnes the Sophy Iſmael (begotten of the daughter of Aluncallanus) was muche ſpoken of, and proued a great man with the Perſiens.

In the yere of our Lorde a. M. D. and. ii. the Sophy began his raygne. At the firſt ryſing of this Sophy, whiche was taken as a newe prophete, Bayazet commaunded. ii. C. howſes in Conſtantinople, with the inhabytours of the ſame to be burnt, becauſe they beleued in the Sophy. Gynge a farther commaundement in payne of headynge, that no man ſhulde ſpeake or wyte of it.

For he expoundyng after a newe
and

Of this earth quake ye ſhal read ſeueral-ly by it ſelfe. In the end of this chapter bothe when, & after what ſort, it happened.

Lupin.

and straunge sort, the mahumetans lawe, had brought in also a newe religion, and by this meanes got and obteyned the kyngdome of Persia. And sothlye the report & name that wente of this yong man (whiche now we had subdued the Este) was so great that the supportars and chiefe mayntayners of his newefangled religion (farynge as far as Asia the lesse) sowed muche sedicion and stryfe throughout al the countrey.

The Persiens had raysed and assembled but a sodayne and confused hoste, but yet it so encreased eche daye more and more, & they therewith were so cranke and courageous, that they were nothing afrayed to ioyne in sette battayle with the Turke his valiaunt capitayne cleped Gorgagnes Bassa
whome

In the latter
ende of this
chapter more
shall be sayed
of the religio
of the Sophy

The Turkye

The turkes
were discom-
fited of p̄ so-
phye, & Go-
ragnes they
Capitayne
was slayne.

whome at that tyme they ouer-
came, and belydes the city Cucia
sticked hym vp vpon a stake. Af-
ter Goragnes was thus slayne,
Halis Bassa (whiche was an eu-
nuche) pursued p̄ Persiens forth
with, with a myghtye power, and
when as he had nowe (fyghtyng
hym self lyke no eunuch, but like
a stronge and valiaunt champi-
on) in a maner vtterlye murthe-
red, and destroyed the Persiens
host, beyng at the poynt to haue
had the victorie, he was slayne.

Halis the
Turkes capt-
ayne was
slayne of the
Persiens.

About the same tyme Bayazet
his yongest sone, called Selim,
began to ruffle and deuyse newe
and strange meanes, to defeate
his bretherne of theyr ryght and
enheritaunce, he went from hys
Saniacateshyy and prouince of
Trapezuns, to Capha, and toke
truce

truce with the prince of the Tartatians, takyng to hys wyfe his daughter, & so with a great armye of the Turkes, and Tartariens assembled together, he passed ouer the flud Danubye, beside Chelia in Valichye, saying that he came to requyre of his father some other prouince and Saniacateshyy, (foz Saniacat^r so much dothe signify) lying neter the enemyes of Mahometans fayth, wherby he might haue better occasion to shewe and set forth hys strength and manlynes, and also more comodiouslye practise hym selfe, in the knowlege and feates of warre. And mozeouer that he might be farther of, from his brother Acomathes, with whome he was now at strife & variance for the marches & costes of Amasia.

The Turkyſhe

Solyman vn-
der þ pictēce
of kyndnes,
woulde haue
murthred his
father, and vs-
urped his e-
wyre.

In þ meane time, he appꝛoching
nere Andꝛinople (where as his
father abode) sent foꝛ the melin-
gers anon, whiche shoulde sig-
nyfie to his father, that he came
foꝛ this pourpose onely, gentylie
to salute him & humbly to kysse
his hand, foꝛ as muche as of a
long tyme and many yeres hete-
tofoze, he had not scene ne salu-
ted hym. Bayazet then lyke a flie
& craftie owlde man, whiche as
knewe right well þ subtile witte
of his sonne & his gredy nature
and feruent luste of Lordshyp,
graunted hym eftsones the pro-
uince & Saniacateshyn of Sa-
mandria, nere vnto Belgrade of
hungarye, and besydes this sent
hym a riche and royall rewarde,
great treasure, costlye appatell
horses, and seruantes, with this
answere

answered. That it was not nede
 for hym at this tyme, (as þe mat-
 ter stode tho) to come and kysse
 his fathers hand. For i dede Ba-
 pazet was i great feare lest that
 Selimus, by the suppoꝛtaunce
 and ayde of the Janizars, wold
 haue then vsurped his kyngdōe
 as at lengthe he dyd. For Seli-
 mus was alwaies accoumpted &
 taken with the Janizars, to be
 valyaunt and liberall, and oute
 of measure deuyous of warre,
 and ennemye to peace. For the
 which qualittes al the soldiours
 loued hym better then ether Aco-
 mathes, (which being Saniacke
 of Amasia & Cappadocy) dely-
 ted moze in ease & pleasure then
 in battaill and manly prowes)
 or Corcuthus, (which being in
 Magnesia nere vnto the sea syde
 of

Liberalittie &
 forwardnes i
 a capytayne
 winneth the
 hartes of fol-
 dyours.

Marke þe co-
 trarye natu-
 res & disposi-
 cyons of bres-
 thers.

The Turkyſhe

of Rhodes beſtowed his tyme & in
deuour, in þe ſtudy of philoſophy
& knoweledge of Mahumetans
lawe & diuinitie: The which qui-
et kynde of lyfe & ſtudy, in theyni
bothe, for as muche as they were
nothyng pleaſant to þe ſouldyers,
nor yet agreeable to theyr fierce &
warlyke natures, was cauſe & oc-
caſion, þe younge Selinus was
more in fauour & higher in theyr
bookes. Now in þe meanwhile, Se-
linus him ſelfe preſently wth hys
hoſte, was at hande & due verpe
nere to Andrinople, & ſayd al thi-
ges layed aparte, he wold nedes
ſee his father. But Bayazet not lo-
king for hym had takē his iour-
ney toward Conſtātinople, ferig
leaſt þe Selinus ſhoulde preuent
hym & take that citie, the head &
flower of all his empyre. Nowe
was

Like maners
engēdyng frend
ſhypp.

Bayazet
ſtoode in grete
feare of hys
ſonne Selinus.

was Bayazet come to Ciozle whiche townne is almoste in the mydwaye betwene Andrinople & Constantinople, when as lo the Tartariens wth other embusshe-mētes of Selimus ho^zsmen (which wer layed abrode in the playne, auau^{nc}ed they^r selfe, & by & by set vpon Bayazet his cariage, & slewe hys souldyers, straying reckles oute of ord^re. Wherefore Bayazet als kyng a vengea^{nc}e of his wicked sōne wth the teares tricklyng fast downe by his cheekes, alpted frō his charet in y^e whiche he was carried, as one prisoner to the goute And had there among thē so pithy & eloquent an oration, y^e the Janizars (although they chesely fauored Selimus, yea & wished in they^r hartes y^e Bayazet wolde haue created hym Imperoure) coulde

The treason of Selimus here blasphemeth oute.

Bayazet als herth wo^rthesly vengea^{nc}e to fall on his cursed sonne

Here y^e strength & fruyte of eloquence sheweth it selfe.

The Turkyſhe

Selimus
was putte to
ſpyght.

Bayazet for
fearc of Se-
linus wolde
in his lyfe tis-
me, haue yel-
ded vp his e-
pye, to hys
ſonne, & heyre
Acomathes.

could not choſe but ſhewe theyr
true & hartly ſeruiſe toward hym
And ſo they beyng accompanied
with the knyghtes of the Porte,
diſcomfyted and bet downe the
Cartariens, at theyr firſt encoũ-
trye. But Selinus hym ſelf gre-
uouſly wounded in the byckering
eſcaped theyr handes thanks be
to his good pawfray, and fled to
Uerna, wheras he toke ſhypp, and
from thence ſayled to his father
in lawe, the pynce of Tartarye.
But certes for all this, Bayazet
fearyng leaſt Selinus after his
death (beyng a yonker of a fierce
and buſye nature) ſhoulde by the
fauoure and aſſiſtence of the Ja-
nizars, hynder and ſtop the right
and lawfull ſucceſſiõ of his king-
dome, certityed his ſonne & heyre
Acomathes, & he wolde in hys
lyfe

lyfe tyme, gyue vp hys Emprre
vnto hym.

Therefore after Acomathes
heard say that his brother Selim
was thus discomfited, and
putte to flyght, of his father, he
toke hereby good occasion for to
come to Constantinople.

And now he was come to Scu-
tarum, (cleped of auncient cler-
kes Calchedon, situate foranend
Constantinople) for this entent
and pourpose to be saluted Em-
perour, and so taken of all men.

But this his commyng so enfla-
med and fyrred the Janizars sto-
makes, leanyng all togyther on
Selimus his syde, that they start
vp in a rage, & made a solempne
othe, neuer to suffer any other to
reygne and rule there, Bayazet
beyng on lyue: seyng that it was
neuer

An example of
Stubburne, &
tyff-necked
souldyers.

The Turkyſhe

The Jani-
sars deſe-
dedy they
heady-
nes agaynſte
they Empe-
rour vnder
pretence of
fayth and loy-
altie.

The priuile-
ges of ſ Jā-
nizars at the
chaunge of
they Empe-
rour.

neuer they inpynde to ſtoppe and
hynder the due and lawfull ſuc-
ceſſiō of the empyre, when ſoeuer
& ſo ofte as it hapned any Empe-
rour to depart this lyfe. Further
moze they ſayde & they ſaythe &
loyaltie, as in this behalfe, hath
bene heretofore ſufficiently kno-
wen and approued of all men, &
alſo & they woulde not ſuffer any
of they auncient liberties, or pri-
uileges of the pozte, to be taken
away, by the which at the deathe
& chaūge of euery Emperour, it
was graūted them frely to rob, &
ſpoyle the Jewes & Chriſtiens, &
at the othe of the newe emperour
al ſuch treſpaſſes & rauinous de-
des were wont to be pardoned.
To be ſhort theſe high wordes &
bragges of ſ Jānizars toke ſuch
effect, & the good ſely owlde man
moued

(moued herebnto also with a cer-
 ten inward & swete lust to reigne
 al his lyfe) sent woꝛde to his sone
 Acomathes, that he coulde by no
 meanes at this tyme, be Empe-
 rour: desirynge hym therfore to
 quiet hym self, & retorne agayne
 into Amasia, whyles that hereaf-
 ter some better occasion shuld be
 offered to bring to passe, & fultyl
 bothe theyꝝ heartes desire. Aco-
 mathes at this messlage astonys-
 shed, as one altogether hopeles,
 & in dispayre of his enheritaunce,
 conceyued by & by, a grudge and
 malice toward his father, and by
 foꝛce entēded to enuade & hold at
 wyl al Natoly, that at lest by the
 ayde and power of this prouince
 he might after his fathers death
 recouer the Emprye, and be reue-
 ged of his aduersaries.

Therfore

Acomathes
 conceyued ma-
 lice & grudge,
 in his hart a-
 gaynst his fa-
 ther.

The Turkyſhe

Therfoze he aſſembled an hoſte,
and ſpedely ſubdued manye pla-
ces, he chaced oute his nephewe,
ſone to his eldeſt brother Eleuſti-
achus (whiche was dead manye
yeares afoze) oute of his kyng-
dome, (this his nephue was lord
and gouernour of the noble citie
Iconium.) To be brieſe (lyke an
open enemy and rebell agaynſte
hys father) he hated all men and
was theyr heuie maſter, whiche
toke vppon them at any tyme to
checke hym, and blame hys do-
inges, yea (whiche is moze to be
meruayled at) he caught his fa-
thers oratour and cut of his noſe
and ſtowed of bothe his eares.

Then the Janizars beyng ſore
moued with this his ſhameful, &
villaynous acte, beganne to cry
with aloude voyce, that Acoma-
thes

He what a
traytourly &
vnnatural a-
bert Acoma-
thes bare a-
gaynſte hys
father.

thes ought to be punysshed lyke
a traptour and manqueller.

Wherfore Bayazet beyng lyke-
wyse wrothe and angry towarde
hym, commaunded an hoste to be
arrayed in all haste, and to passe
ouer into Anatolia, howebeit all
his noble Bassayes, and Beller-
beges, also the Aga (graund ca-
pitayne of the Janizars) refused
and woulde none of thys enter-
pryse, saying that they would ne-
uer go forth, ne cary weapon, a-
gainst any of the Ottomans blud
except they were led and guyded
by some other prince of the same
blood. At this tyme Cherseolus
Bassa Bayazet his owne sone in
lawe, & Mustapha Bassa (which
was also a Uysir) were in hygh-
est fauour and greatest authori-
tie with hym. (This Mustapha

Bayazet as-
sembled an host
agaynst hys
sone Acoma-
thes.

The nobles
refused to be
are wrapd as
gaynst Acos-
mathes.

liij. The Turkyſhe

is he whiche came ambassadour
from the Turke to Innocentius
the biſhop of Rome.) These two
therfore counsailed Bayazet to
ſende for his ſone Selimus, and
to pardon hym his faulte, and
forthwith to ſend hym agaynſt Aco
mathes, for thus they thoughte
the matter coulde not but chaunce
right well, yea althoughe Seli
mus ſhulde be ſlayne, ſeyng that
howe ſo euer fortune ſhuld worke
yet eche of them by this meanes
(beyng bothe wicked and curied
ſones agaynſt their father) ſhuld
punyſh and ſcourge the other.
This counsaile pleased Bayazet,
for conſideryng he was croked,
ould, and vnweldy, he durſt not
go hym ſelfe into Asia, Selimus
beyng leaſt in Europe, fearynge
this chyeſlye, leaſt when he were
abſent

The wyttie
counſel of cher
ſcolus & Bay
azet.

absent with his retinue, Seltinus shoulde enuade and vsurpe his Emppre.

Therefore after he had fullye agreed and consented vnto theyr aduise and counsaile, he wrotte a letter vnto Sclimus with his owne hande, that wyth all haste and spede, he shoulde repayre to the Porte.

In the mean season Corcuth (Bapazet his thynde sone) beyng certifyed of this thyng by hys frendes, came with his galleyes from Phoea, to Constantinople: and there earnestly despyed his father to restore agayn to him that Empire, whiche after the deathe of Mahomet he had liberally receyued at hys handes wyth all gentlenes.

Bapazet sent for Sclimus to byd Acemathes batsayle.

Corcuth came to cesma and the emppre, whiche his father before receyued at his handes.

H. II.

Bapazet

The Turkeythe

Bayazet promised frankly to accomplishe his request, as sone as Selimus was gone ouer into Asia. But not very long after Selimus came to the towne, & was receyued with great ioye and fauour of all the souldyers.

Cozcuthus also hym self went to þe citie gates to mete hym, Selimus as sone as he was come to the p[re]sence of his father, & there fel mekely downe at his fete, Bayazet sayde with a cherely countenance, that in so muche as he had so derelye bought hys owne blynde folye, with sharpe and sodayne punishment, he coulde do none other, but now pardon hym out of hande, his yll deades and wycked thoughtes.

After this Selimus wente a bowt with rewardes & fayre promyses

The gentle behaviour and wordes of Bayazet toward his wycked sone Selimus.

Selimus spared for no cost nor bybes to get hym þe souldiers fauour

misses; to make bothe the Capitaynes, and also the cōmon souldiers of the Host, his sure & trusty frendes. But Coꝛcuthus nothyng ambitious ne careful that wayes, trusted to obteyne that at his fathers hande, whiche Selimus sought foꝝ of the souldyers. But in dede here it was wel proued and knowen, that liberalitie toynd with diligence, doeth effectories byyng well to passe all suites and enterpyses, be they neuer so hard to come by. foꝝ when as Selim⁹ was openly proclaymed and published graunde capitayne of this voyage and expedition, agaynst Alcomathes, the souldyers cryed w a loude voice not Capitayne but Emperour.

By and by Mustapha Bassa, (the authoꝝ and cōtrouer of thys

Liberalitie, especiallye in a warryour, wineth þ souldyers hartes.

¶ Selimus was proclaymed eperour of the Janissars.

The Turkyſhe

Howe craft-
ly Bayazet
was circum-
uented.

Cozcuthus
fled for feare
of his bro-
ther.

matter) was ſente to Bayazet,
whiche ſhoulde aduertise hym to
gyue vp his empire to Selimus
whiche thynge vnleſſe he dyd, the
ſouldiers wolde violently break
in and ſlaue hym. Bayazet (whi-
che then as a man aſtoniſhed, &
ſore aualed at the ſodayne noyſe
and vproze he hearde, was gone
forthe in to a certayne gallerye)
ſuffered hym ſelfe to be ſone per-
ſwaded, to gyue and graunt that
thynge, whiche Selimus had al-
redye in his owne handes. And ſo
Selimus was ſaluted emperour
agayne, and all the citie (vſynge
the ſame ceremonies, which com-
monly they vſe at the creation of
a newe emperour) came flocking
ſtill rounde aboute hym. Howe
Cozcuthus beyng ſore afrayd at
this ſodayne chaunge, and com-
motion

motion of the people, fled awaye
privilye wyth his gallayes in to
his prouince. Furthermoze Ba-
pazet gathering together his pre-
cious stones & treasures, depa-
red with sorrowfull teares, from
his ownde seate and palace, pur-
posynge to leade the reste of hys
carefull lyfe, in the pleasaunt ci-
tie Dinotyke, (whiche standeth
on the sea syde of Euxine) but in
his tourneys thorough care and
thought, he fell sore sicke & there
at the commaundement of Selt-
mus, he had poppe ministered vn-
to hym by a Jewe phisition, and
therof dyed, whan he was. lxxiii
yeares of age.

And had reygned in that empire
thretyne yeares and one, lyke as
bothe hys father and graundfa-
ther had done tofore.

Bapazet gathered his tre-
sures together
with heavy
care depa-
red from
Constantinople.

Seltmus re-
pared - is fa-
ther a ban-
At his depa-
ture, & in one
of his synest-
dishes he min-
gled popson,
whereof hys
father in the
middles of his
loure reyg dyed
Cuspia.

The Turkyſhe

For certes Selinus preparyng
warre in to Asia agaynst his bro
ther Acornathes, stode in great
dreade least his father (yf he had
lett hym alpyue) shoulde peradue
ture haue recouered his Emprye
agayne. Moreover couetoulnes
(mother of al cruelty, yea and of
all other kynde of mischefe) was
readye & at hande to prycke hym
forwarde to worke this wycked
and cruell dede. For Selinus
thought it unal gayne to hym, &
his olde father shoulde put lopye
awaye, and take with hym, al the
precious stones, and other ryche
iewelles, of long tyme gathered
together of many and sundry em
perours heretofore. Speciall
seyng that he hym self stode now
in great neede of suche thynges,
wherby he myght the better per
fourme

Couetous
nes & mother
of crueltye.

fourme al suche promises and co-
uenauntes, as he befoze made w
the souldyers, seying y they were
not afrayde to venter their liues
yea and to play the traytours al-
so to make hym Emperour.

The description of the
yearthquake, whiche happes
ned in Grece.

But nowe for as muche
as myne authour Jo-
uius doth rather brefe-
ly touche, then plenti-
fully set forth the maner and sort
of the yearthequake, mentioned
befoze in this chapter, which for
wonders that befell in the same,
is worthe in my iudgement, dis-
ligently to be red and well borne
in mynde of all Christieng, bothe
for the manifolde hurtes & dam-
ages, whiche the turke hereby

H. b.

sustayn

The Turkyſhe

ſuſtained, and alſo to ſe and con-
ſider the mightie & ſtrong hande
of God, whiche woꝝketh in euery
les onely: I thought it therfoꝛe
verye expedient and neceſſarye,
partlye foꝛ the better vnderſtan-
dyng of that place of the hſtoꝛye
and partly alſo foꝛ þ further cō-
tentation of their myndes which
haue pleaſure, and be deſyted in
the readdyng of ſuch ſtraunge hi-
ſtoꝛies, to ſette it foꝛthe moꝛe at
large, (as I am learned of other
ſincere and faythfull authours)
ſeuerally by it ſelfe in the ende of
this Chapter. Wherefoꝛe in the
yeare of our loꝛde. M. D. and. ix.
the. xiiii. day of Septembꝛe, this
great and terrible yearthquake,
(whiche contynued the ſpace of
xviii. dayes without itermiſſiō)
began firſt at the famous city of
Conſtan-

Constantinople: wherewith the citie walles next to the sea, with all the houses on the same syde buylded, were shaken downe & made equal with y^e ground. The strong tower wherin the emperour hys treasures were lodged, wyth the house also wherin his lyons were kept, were swallowed vp, & sunke into the ground.

The conduytes and pypes of lead, wherin the freshe and swete water was farre brought by the mountaynes from Danubye to the citie, were so all to shaken and torne y^e no smal deale of treasure wold a gayne repayre them.

At the same tyme, the arme of the sea, betwene Constantinople and here, thozough the violencie of the parthe quake, so roozed, and outragiously bet with his waues that

The Turkeyshe

that the water flashed ouer the walles of both the citie.

The Turkeysh emperours house where as he receyued his trybutes (which stode besyde y^e walles of Constantinople) fel all whole in to the sea, in so muche that not one it one after, of the foundatiō was euer sene. The most part also of the leade tower in Bere, fell flat downe to the grounde.

Furthermoze in Calliople the chiefe and best defended tower, thzough this earthquake was all to torne, yea besydes thys there was not so muche as one house, in all the citie lefte whole. Thys earthquake was generally thoroughout all Grece, euen to the flud Danuby. It is sayd that in Constantinople. xiii. m. men were sonke and ouerwhelmed.

A no

A noble mā Mustapha by name
whiche was the chefe of the Em-
perour his priuy counsaile, had
perished of his familie. ccc. and
lx. men, with all theyr horses.

An other of the counsaile cleped
Gaia, lost innumerable men, hor-
ses and other cattel. An other al-
so belydes these, a man of great
authozitie called Alba, susteyned
at this tyme very great damage
for his house with his oxen, hor-
ses, and men, yea and with al the
goodes and treasure þe was ther-
in belyde, was thorough the vn-
mesurable howres, lyghtnyng,
and yearthquake: all to gether,
sōke and swallowed. To be short,
had not the Emperour Bayazet
bene warned and admonished of
a certayne old monke called Cal-
ligerus a Grecien bozne (whome
Baya-

The Turkyſhe

Bayazet for his aũcientnes and
ſingular knowledge in learning
bſed very familiarly, & had him
much in his cõpany) had he not
ben warned (I ſay) to walke out
in to his gardeyns, truly he hym
ſelfe had ben in great ieopardy &
hazard of his lyfe. This olde mā
prophesied befoze of this yearth
quake, & iayde oftetymes bolde-
ly to the emperour his face, that
the ſecte of the Turkes ſhoulde
within fewe yeres, decaye, & that
they: latter dayes, were nere euē
at hande. Thus muche of thys
earthquake. Theſe wondres and
dreadfull tokens, be manifeſt ſi-
gnes, (as good authours think)
of the fall and deſtruction of the
Turkes, whiche certes were lyke
ſhortly to enſue, yf it wold pleaſe
god of his infinite goodnes, to
put into

put into the Chyristen pꝛinces hartes, a ful consent and wyl to reuenge þe chrystiens bloud, which dayly is, and heretofore of long tyme hath ben most vnmercifully shed, thozough the cruelty of this barbarous tyꝛant, persecutor, not oncly of men, but also of god and his pure sincere and holy religion.

¶ Of the Sophye and his religion.

Lyke as I haue noted þe erthquake of Constantinople, so lykewyle I thought this oughte not to be passed ouer with silence which I haue my selfe red i other lerned & wel approued autours, as touching the Sophy & his religion, especially seing þe it shall profit no small deale, to the right vnderstanding of this historie.

The

The Turkyſhe

The Turke Bayazet not very many yeres ago, about the yere of our lord. M. D. ii. ſtoode in great dreade of the noble & brute whiche went of the newe prophet Sophye, whome other men called Elias (whiche ſignifyeth in theyr countrey ſpeche good) wherefore Bayazet aſſembled all his powers to ſtop hym, leſt that he ſhoulde enuade Asia the leſſe.

For this prophet came forth of Perſia into Armenta wth an hoſte of .xl. m. men, to reuenge his fathers death, whiche was ſlayne (as ſome ſaye) of Aluncastanus After this he came forthwarde as farre as the mount Taurus, & ſo conquered al Aluncastanus his kyngdome. This done he enuaded the Turke his marches, and put hym in great feare, demaundynge

byng by ambassadours the king
dome of Carmany, as his own
right enheritaunce. Bayazet ther-
foze beyng moze afrayed of hys
empyre, though y great fame of
this sophy, then in dede (as some
thynke) he had cause, commaun-
ded aboue. ii. hundzeth houses in
Constantinople, with all the in-
habitours of the same, bycause
they had great affiaunce & spoke
wel of the Sophye, to be bzent.
And also made an open procla-
mation that vnder the payne of
beheadyng, no man so hardy ey-
ther to speake oꝝ wꝛite of it. For
the Sophye had sent his ambas-
sadours to the turke to demaūde
certayne of his subiectes, whiche
he kept as slaues, in thꝛaldome &
captiuitie: and gentely exhorted
the Turke, y he woulde forlake
hys

The Turkyſhe

his owlde dregges, and corrupte religion, and receyue his, blyng also the faſſhion of his veſture.

For the type of the Sophy hyſ head is a garlande of roſes : and with a bayle ouer his face, he heareth the peoples demaundes (as the prophet Moyses was wonte to do) and ſo doth geue them anſwer, namynge hym ſelfe a prophet ſent of god. He is a man very ryghteous, and holy. One of his preceptes was this, that they ſhulde onlpe worſhip the liuyng God, the whiche hath made this worlde, ſo wonderfull, whole viſible handy woorkes be theſe, the ſunne, the mone, and the ſtarres, He called Mahomet in deſpite, a bondeman, and a vyle bowghted dudge. The bookes of his lawe wherſoener he founde theyn, as
talle

false heresies & diuilysh doctrine
he bzant them.

Besylde thys he commaunded
Mahometes temples to be thzow-
en d o w n e, and of them made sta-
bles and dogge kenels.

And the olde aunciente temples
ouerthzowen & destroyed by the
Turkes, he reedifyed and set vp
agayne. The chzistiens of Arme-
nia, whiche for feare came verye
lowlye and gently to meete hym,
he bade be of good chere, & feare
nothyng. For he hath.iii. prestes
of Armenia alwayes wyth hym,
men both of great learning, ho-
nestie, and purenesse of lyfe, the
whiche dyd euery daye in the Ar-
menien tonge (whiche he hymself
vseth) reade and declare to hym
the histories of the olde testamēt,
and the bookes of the prophetes

The Turkyſhe

In all other matters. xl. auncient fathers and of greate experience doe rule the Empire vnder hym, by whose counſaile he doth all thynges bothe in peace and war. This alſo is an other cheſe poynt of his doctrine, that þ law of nature ſhoulde be followed of all men, and that (accoꝝdyng to Plato his conſtitution of a common wealth) all thynges ſhulde be common. And that no manne ought to do that to other that he wolde not haue done to hymſelf. Thus muche of the Sophye.

Of Selimus the tenth
Emperour of the Turkes.

Cap. x.



By the cruel and cursed meanes befoze rehearsed, this wicked Selimus gate the Empire
In the

In the yere of our lord. m. D. xii.
in the moneth of April, at the self
same tyme that the Frenchmen &
the Spanyerdes were at conten-
tion and debate in Rauenna.

At his fathers buryall he pze-
pared a greate route of mourners,
with all pompe and solempnitie,
and furthermoze set vp a tumber
very riche & pzeious to beholde
sparyng here fo: no coste, that by
this bayne and fayned holynes,
he myght cloke the moſte cruel &
manyeſt murther of his father.

This done he counted in al haſte
his treſures, & rewarded the Ja-
nizars very bountifully & frank-
lye. He enhaūſed eche of the ſoul-
diers wages (acco:dyng to their
ſtate and degre) after ſo lyberall
and ample ſorte, that euerye one
of them acknowledged hym ſelf

The cloked
holynnes and
diſſimulatio
of Helimus
in the burial
of his father.

Helimus his
liberality to-
wardes hys
ſouldyers.

The Turkyſhe

Selimus began to warre first of all agaynst hys brethren.

The crueltie of Selimus towards his younge nephewes.

to be fullpe ſatiſſied and content
Sgone after he made battayl a-
gaynst hys brother Acomathes,
and droue him forth of Cappado-
cia. For Acomathes was not of
power to reſiſt the force and pu-
iſſaunce of Selimus. Afterward
he went from thence, to the noble
citie Angozium (otherwiſe called
of old writers Ancyræ) and there
dyd comaunde all his nephewes
(begot of Aleuſtiachus and of o-
ther of his brethren, which were
dead befoze) to be moſt cruelly be-
reued of theyr lyues. After this
when he heard ſaye that Acoma-
thes. ii. ſones (the one called Ala-
dinus and y other Amurathes)
were coming with an hoſt, (af-
ter the foyle, & reproche of their
father) towardes Analia to reco-
uer agayne that prouince, he de-
creed

creed without farther delaye, to
 send forth his horsemen agaynst
 them, for to take and sleve theyn
 without mercye. That counsaile
 somwhat perced Mustapha bas-
 sa his harte, & stirred hys mynde
 to pitie. For nowe he began to re-
 pent that euer he gaue occasion
 throughe the which Bayazet and
 so many young men, and infantes
 of y Ottomans blud wer slayne.
 Wherefore he certified Alcoma-
 thes sones of this so spedely and
 closly, y befoze Selim⁹ his horse-
 men culde come, they had couay-
 ed theyn selues, and were fled to
 the mountaynes. Nowe Selim⁹
 (which was a subtyle and crafty
 gesser) perceyued anone, that the
 young men escaped his traynes,
 by the counsaile and procurement
 of Mustapha.

Extreme cru-
 elty turneth
 y hertes yea
 oftentimes of
 such as haue
 them self ben
 chefe causers
 of the same.

I.iiii.

wher

The Turkyſhe

Cruel counſel
hath a ſhame
ful ende.

Wherefoze onely vppon this hyſ
ſuſpicion, he commaunded Muſtapha to be hanged at Buctia, &
his naked bodye to be throwen
out into the hye way, to be deuou
red of dogges. This reward cer
tes had Muſtapha, for his man
folde pleasures and kyndnes.

For alwayes, with a tyrant one
ſmall offence is hyghlyer taken,
& moze eſteemed, then many great
benefites, and much diligent ſer
uice longe befoze perfourmed.

Then after the death of Muſta
pha, Selimus entended to ſleye
his brother Coꝛcuthus, all be it
he had very lyttle occaſion to be
afrayed of hym, beyng a philoſo
pher and wholy gyuen to cōtem
placion and ſtudye. Therfoze.ii.
companies of hoꝛſemen ſkowꝛed
aſaſe into Magnesia, where as
this

his Philosopher Cozcutus a-
bode, to haue wrought this cru-
el feate. But Cozcutus beyng
certified of this befoze, by some
of his frendes, escaped the blud-
dy handes of his enemyes.

T Cuspinian wytteth that this Cozcutus sente hys three
sonnes whome he had euen from theyr chyldchode browghe
vp in learnyng, to pacifye the yre of theyr vncle Selymus,
with theyr swete & moste eloquent orations, that he wolde
do no crueltye vppon theyr father, offeringe very humble
theyr seruice and theyr fathers. But this cruel tyrant com-
maunded by and by, these his gentle and well learned Res-
phewes there to be hanged befoze his face.

For he changed his apparel, and
fled with.ii. seruauntes to the sea
banke of Smyrna, & there skul-
kyng in a certayne denne, looked
for some shyppe, whiche shoulde
passe that waye to Rhodes. But
after he perceyued that no man
coude haue safe passage y waye
for Bostanges Bassa, Selymus
some in lawe, (whiche kept those

The Turkyſhe

ſtraytes with a nauy) and that in this behalfe his expectation was al in vayne, he yſſued (compelled by hunger) oute of his caue, and ſoone after (by falſehead of hys ſeruaunt) he was betrayed, and taken, and accoꝝdyng to Selim⁹ Decree, truſſed vp in a bowſtryng.

Acomathes was ayded of the Sophy againſt his brother Selymus, for his ſonne Amurathes brought wth hym from the Sophy. c. M. ſoldiers.

In the mean ſeaſon Acomathes throughe the ayde and mayntenance of the Sophy and of the pꝛince of Alepia, (whiche beyng alwayes as it were deadlye foes and mortall enemyes to the turkyſhe Emperours, and therfore fauoured hym and his doynges) he aſſembled ſo great & puiſſant an hoſte, that he was able, yea in ſet felde, to toyne wth his brother.

Lusptinian.

Before Acomathes tooke in hand this expedition agaynſt his brother, he conſulted wth hys mother, whiche was a woman of great wyſedome, whoſe counſayle was ſuche, þ he ſhulde haue in no thyng ſo muche truſte, as in hys ſworde.

For he

foz he had a valiaunt bende of
 hoſemen of the Perſiens, wel ſet
 fozthe and appoynted foz the no-
 nes, and ſo at length he came to
 the mountayne cleped Hoſynne,
 beſyde Burlia. Selimus percey-
 uynge this, marched fozwarde
 with his retinue to meete hym, &
 beyng associat with Cannolius,
 his wyues brother, whiche had
 vnder hym a great multitude of
 the Tartariens, he toynded in bat-
 taye with hym, and fowghte on
 the .xv. daye of April, in the yere
 of our lord, m. D. xiii. in whiche
 battaye by the myghte & policie
 of Sinamus Baſſa (which was
 an eunuch & the Belerbeg of Pa-
 tolia) he diſcofited & put to flight
 þe Perſiens euery one. Acomathes
 ſoze aſſalted at his backe of þe tar-
 tariens, was him ſelf alſo drien
 out of araye, & put to flyght.

At þe cōming
 of Acomathes,
 Selimus
 lay in Burſa
 a wh. xx. M.
 ſoldiers, ſay-
 ning hymſelf
 to be ſycke.
 Cuſpinian.

Acomathes
 was here put
 to flyght.

The Turkyſhe

But for as muche as the horſe whiche he beſtryd (beyng foggye and ſlowe of foote) ſtumbled in the flyght, and fell downe to the groude, he coulde not eſcape the hādes of his enemies. And ſo afterwarde by the cōmaundimente of his brother **Selimus**, he was hanged in a boweſtryng, in lyke maner as hys brother **Cozcuth** was to fore.

Cuſpinian.

Why that befoze **Cozcuthus**, and now **Acomathes** were hanged, rather then headed, this was the miſterpe. The **Turkes** do thinke it a thyng vnwoorthy for the maiesty of the **Turkyſhe** emperours, that any droppe of the **Ottomans** blood ſhulde be ſhed on the grounde. ¶ **Acomathes** ſent his rynges to his brother **Selimus**, deſyryng hym, that he woulde not put hym to ſo eruel a death, as he had done other befoze, but ſuffer hym to haue his baynes cutte, and ſo to dye in a bathe, but thys he coulde not obayne.

Furthermoze **Acomathes** hys two ſonnes, **Aladinus** and **Alinurathes**, eſcaped.

Of the

Of the whiche the one afterward fled to the Solden, & there dyed of an ague. The other went into Persia, and there continued with the Sophye many yeres.

Nowe Selinus, after he had thus vnnmercifully made awaye, & murthered hys father hys brotherne, & all his colins, as many as he coulde conueniently come by, then he purposed to with him selfe, to be reuēged furthermoze of all those, whiche at anye tyme had mayntayned his brother Alcomathes against him. And that he myght the moze spedely with out all daunger, byng thys hys pourpose and wycked entente to passe, he bargayned a solempne truce with Launcelot the kynge of Hungarye, And furthermoze establyshed the leage with y^e Venetiens

¶ Selinus was alwaye desierous of bloodshed & vengeance.

The Turkyſhe

Sellmus did
warre vpon
Sophye, on
ly because he
didde mayn-
taine & coma-
ndes in hys
warres,

The pollt-ye
of y Sophy

netiens, whiche his father Bapa-
zet had made before. And thus in
the yere of our lord. M.D.xiiii.
he hym self going with .cc.iii. fote
men and horsmen to warre vpon
the Sophye surnamed Hilmael,
after .lx. dayes iournepes tra-
uayle, he passed ouer the flood
Euphrates with his armye, not
farre fro y citie Arsenegayn, and
came as farre as the riche & prin-
celye citie Taurium, situate in y
myddes of Armenia the greater.
Yet notwithstanding al thys, the
Sophye neuer busteled ones to
mete hym, but onely laboured in
this, that fodder and straw with
all other thynges belongyng to
the sustinaunce of an host, shuld
be before they came, wasted and
consumed with fyre, that by this
meanes the Turkes might be fa-
mished

mysshed, and pyne for lacke of
vntayles.

But after that Selinus was
come to Calderame heathe (whi-
che deuydeth Coys and Taurin
cities, where as in olde tyme the
noble citie Artaxata stode) the
Sophye lyke a valiaunte and a
marshall prince, presently hym
selfe, with all hys horsemen, (so
gorgeously appoynted, and fur-
nysshed, with glytteryng har-
nesse, and freshe paultrayes as
nothyng moze semely to behold)
shewed forth and auanced hym
selfe, in the syght of his enemies.
howe be it, neyther had he foote-
men ne yet gunnes.

The Sophy
his hoste sto-
de onely of
horsemen.

But trewlye all theyre horses
were so furnished to the eye with
trappynge and plates of steele,
suerly wrought for the defence &
saule-

The Turkyſhe

ſaulfgarde of theyr bodyes) that euen his comon and mean ſort of hoſmen, cōpared with the naked, weaſe, and hungerſterued Turkes, myght wel haue ſemed to haue bene Capitaynes.

For truly the Sophie what time he firſt ſought hym by the chaūce of warre, lordſhyp and dominiō he made battayle oft tymes wyth the Armeniens, Perſiens, Medes and Aſſirians, the cheſe people of his.iiii.kyngdomes, whiche nowe be called Tauris, Sumachy, Scyras and Bagadat.

The.iiij. kyngdomes of the Sophie.

And alwayes eſcaped wythoute foyle, lyke a noble and lucky conquerour. Wherefore he beyng very proude, and enhaunced in his mynd, of this his cōtinuall good fortune, & ſucceſſe, in all his martiall affayres, ſet the Turkes at naught

naught, althoughe they were in
numbre many moe then he.

furthermoze he cast no dowbte,
noz ieoperdy, what might chaūce
vnto hym, if he shulde fight with
theym in playne fyeelde, (lyke as
they be wonte to doe, that neuer
were tossed in the waues of ad-
uersitie, ne yet felt the scourge of
frowarde fortune.) And truly he
was alwayes matched with sol-
dyours, that were sodaynlye as-
sēbled, without any warnyng be-
foze geuen, as necessitie to fight
algates compelled him, and they
were of those people, whiche I
dyd rehearse a litle befoze.

But truly the Turkes wer long
taught, and wylly warriours, cō-
tinuallye beaten in warres, and
alwayes accustomed to departe
with þ victoꝛye, borne & brought

¶

vp to a-

It is wyse
dome to mistrust
fortune
in her mooste
flatterye.

The Turkes
be paynfull
warriours.

The Turkyſhe

bp to abyde and away with hardnes, ſorrowe, and all casualties of warre, that hereby they might be the better aſſured to haue the vpper hande in all countreyes that they ſhulde aſſayle. The which thyng peraduenture the Sophy dyd not wel conſyder. But howe ſo euer it was, the. xxiiii. daye of Auguſte, he deuyded al his army in to. ii. brode wynges, of whiche the one he comynitted to Uſtaolus, a Duke of great power and authoritie, the other he reſerued to hym ſelfe. And by and by the trumpetours blowyng to battel he ſet vpon Caſſanus Baſſa, the Bellerbeg of Romania.

This Caſſanus was the chefe capitayne of the left wyng of the turkes, Sinamus Baſſa gyded the right wyng, and the mayne battayle

battayle, Selimus held hymself
with his Janizers, being also for
hys further assuraunce and de- The Turke
vs eth camels
i his warres
fence) compassed about with ca-
mels set in oꝝde, & behynde them
with gunframes and charyotes,
bothe at theyꝛe backe and at eche
syde.

But certes at theyꝛ firste me- Howe byo-
lently þe So-
phiens inua-
ded þe turkes
tyng, the Sophyens inuaded
theyꝛ enemyes so fyercely & with
suche violence, that the naked &
vnarmed Turkes, beyng also
euel hoꝛsed, could in no wise with
stande theyꝛ power.

For the Sophiës encounteryng
with the Turkes diuersly, now
runnyng vppon them with theyꝛ
speares and deiny launces, now
fyercelye lashing at theym with
theyꝛ sharp and brode falchions,
now laying on with theyꝛ strong

The Turkeyshe

Cassanus
was slayne.

battayle axes, ouerthrewe and
bare downe to the grounde bothe
horse & man. At this byckeryng,
Cassan⁹ & Bellerbeg was slayne
with. iiii. Sanyacks, & very ma-
ny souldyers.

Synamus
his polltrey.

Furthermoze on the other syde
when as Ustaulus shoulde haue
enuaded the ryght wyng of the
Turkes, Synamus Capitayne
of the same wyng, craftelye par-
tyng his men, made a glade tho-
rough the middes of theym, and
cōmaunded to shoote of the bra-
sen pyeces called Falnettes, the
whiche trulpe dyd great hurte &
skathe to the Persiens, and in a
maner clene discouraged theym,
befoze they coulde come to hand-
strokes. Yet notwithstandinge
they fought it oute, al be it they
delte theyr strokes in great dark-
nes,

nes, what for smoke of the gunes
poulder, and what for dust.

In this conflict **Ustaolus** hym
selfe, was slayne, with manye of **Ustaolus**
his souldyers. The rest byenge **was slayne.**

compassed about with **Synain**
horsemen, and so dyuen backe,
were compelled to runne vpo the
frunte of the myddle ward, wher
as **Selimus** was, wyth all the
strengthe and power of the holte
and there al they great ordinaunce
with diuers halfe hakes & hand-
gunes (which the Janizers had)
bying shot of agayne, they hurte
and slue hande ouer head as wel
the Turkes as the **Sophies.**

Wherefore the sophiens by this
meanes greuously hurt, were vt-
terly discomfited & put to flyght
before they could reche to match
with the Janizers.

The Sophy
lost y fycide.

k.iii.

The

The Turkyſhe

The Sophy hym ſelfe, wounded
betwene y ſhoulders with a pel-
let of a halfe hake, loſt his flag-
ges and penones, and many va-
liaunte and noble warriours, es-
mongſt whome were ſome of his
dere and lyfe frendes. And but
that the duſt darkned their ſyght
in the chace, withoute doubt he
hym ſelf had ben in great icoper
dye, other to haue bene ſlayne, or
els taken priſoner. Nowe all the
tyme that the battayle endured,
Selimus taried ſtill among the
Janizars, wearyng on his bodye
no armoure, but onely about his
necke a triple gorget.

But the moſte uiſſaunte and
faythfull knyghtes of his bodye
(called Spachi and Solachye)
helde vp on hyghe, ouer and on
eche ſyde hym, certayne broode
ſhyeldes

shpeldes and targats to defende hym from the arrowe shoot.

I was enfourmed by the relatiō of credible persons, whiche were p̄sent at this battayle, ȳ manye of ȳ Persiens wyues were foude slayne einōg dead bodyes, which beyng harneyed lyke manly soldiers, folowed theyr husbādes in al auenterous ieoperdies. These womē Selimus caused to be buried honozably. The rumoz and bzute of this victoꝝ, was so fearfull and terrible thzoughoute all Arinenye, that the Sophye hym selfe (aftrayed to tary at Tauris) wente in haste further of, to repayze his armye.

But Selymus lyke a capitayne of gzeat experience & pzactise, did not thus reſte, but styl folowing ȳ good fortune & occasiō of this

The Persiens wyues did wear harnes & foughte in this battayle

A skilfull capitayne wyl not be slacke when good fortune byds deth him hys

The Turkyſhe

Cauriū was
yelded vp to
Selimus.

late gotten victoꝝ, he hyed with
a bend of lyght hoꝝmen, to Cau
riū, & in that citie (whiche was
yelded vp in to his handes with
oute resistance) he continued cer
tayne dayes. Soneafter when he
had woꝝde that Ismael appro
ched nere the citie, with a greate
hoſte, which he had gathered tho
rowout al his pꝛouinces, he rāſa
ked the Sophye his palace, and
many ryche marchaūtes houſes
in the ſame citie, and ſpoyled the
of theyꝝ treasure and other pꝛeci
ous iewels.

Selimus ca
ryed w hym
out of Cau
riū, hole fa
milies of the
nobilitie.

Furthermoꝝe he toke a tribute of
the other citizens, and at hys de
parture caried awaye with hym,
verye many cunnyng men in dy
uers faculties, and whole fami
lies of the nobilitie. And whē as
at lengthe, after a long and wea
ry iour

ry iourneye, he came vnto y^e flood
Euphrates, there a mightye and
strong embulshment of robbers
of Hyberia, (whiche were people
subiecte to the Sophye) set vpon
the tayle of the Turkythe hoste,
as they waded ouer the flood, &
by this meanes, destroyed many
of his souldiers, beyng wery of
theyr longe iourneye, and not a-
ble spedely to followe the rest of
theyr companye.

After that Selimus was got-
ten past y^e flood, he was sore mo-
lested on the other syde of p^rince
Aladulus, and sustayned greate
displeasure at his hande. For he
snatched vp dayly the turkes sol-
dyers as they passed ouer at ry-
uers and brookes, and also in the
straytes emonges the mountay-
nes, but especially those that lin-

Prince Aladulus wrou-
ght the turkes
much sorow
as hee tour-
ned out of ar-
menia.

k. v.

gred be-

The Turkyſhe

ged behynde, & wandered out of
orde, Selimus oftentimes ſwea-
ryng ſolēnely ꝑ at ꝑ next ſpyng,
he would be awaked of this diſ-
pleaſure. But certes this victo-
rye gotten at Calderame heathe
fylde, did notably encreaſe Se-
linus his name and authoritie,
whiche durſte enterpriſe to leade
his hoſte. xx. dayes iourneye far-
ther, then his graundfather Ma-
homet euer dyd to fore. And for
this he was cheſely commended,
that by hyin it wel appeared, and
was alſo ſufficiently proued that
the Sophy hyſ ſtrength did not
ſo farze excell all other, as befoze
men beleued. For in deed to ſay ꝑ
truth, the Sophy his hoſte doth
not ſtande of hyzed and waged
ſoldyers, but all his ſubiectes in
a maner do aſſemble at his com-
maun-

A digreſſion.

what maner
an hoſte the
Sophy is.

maundement, and be strayghte
 lye charged at euerie necessitie,
 to be readye and well harnaysed
 for the defence of theyr owne coun-
 treye.

True it is also that one hundred
 Persiens, by reaso of theyr good
 horse and harneyes, are able in
 playne fycelde, to matche wyth.
 CCC. turkes.

But yet the kynges of Persia be
 not able to make and mayntayn
 warres in to farre and straunge
 lades; bycause that it was neuer
 the custome of the countreye, to
 pay to them any tributes, as the
 Turkysh Emperours haue.

Therfore they receyue no yeare-
 lye and standynge paymentes,
 mete to suppozte an army, for as
 muche as the comons tyme oute
 of mynde,

The persians
 haue bene ex-
 treme fre
 from taxes.

The Turkysh

of mynde, haue alwayes ben fre
and that in a maner frō all taxes
and subsidies. Wherby it chaun
ceth that they neuer mayntayne,
ne nourish any numbze of foote=
men cōtinually, ne yet cary with
them in tyme of warre, muche oꝝ
dinaunce, albeitt moſte common=
lye all warlyke busines, by theſe
two (as by cheſe helpes) be ſoneſt
bꝛought about.

But nowe to come agayne to
Selimus, the turkyſh hoſt win=
tered that yere in Trapezuns, &
Amasia. The next yere folowing
that is to ſaye in the yere of oure
loꝝd. M. d. xvi. he oꝝdayned great
warre agayng pꝛince Aladulus,
to be reuenged of the diſpleſures
he had wꝛought hym the yere be=
foze. Pꝛince Aladulus doeth en=
habyte parte of the great moun=
tayne

Selimus pꝛe=
pared battell
agaynst pꝛince
Aladulus.

tayne cleped Taurus, nere to the
flood of Euphrates. The boundes
of hys kyngedome ende towarde
the citie Alepia, with the
Solden, nere to Armenia y lesse,
with the Sophye, and with the
Turke at a citie called Oza, situate
strayght agaynst Amasia, &
Iconium. He hath furthermoze
in hys kyngedome some battle
and fruiteful valeyes, but moze
that be waste and wylde.

In these valeyes certes, his capitayne
Castagelus, layde embusshementes
of well harnayled soldiers, to stoppe
the passage of the turkes. But yet
all his laboꝝ auayled nought, foꝝ
Sinanius passed thzough the straytes,
and so diuers garrisons of those
cuntrymen dꝛyuen backe, and theyꝝ
foꝛtresses bet downe, at lengthe
he foughte

The description
of pryncce
Aladulus his
kyngdome.

The Turkyſhe

**The death of
Coſtagelus.**

he fought with Coſtagelus amongſt the hilles, and there cauſed hym to flye. But Coſtagelus (Sinamus ſtyll purſuyng hym) was betrayed of the inhabyters of the countrey, and taken, and brought to Selimus handes, at whose cōmaundment he was beheaded, and his head was ſent to Wenyce in token of the victoꝛye. But nowe ſeyng ꝑ Selimus had thus thꝛough ſo happy ſucces he that in all his affayres, eſtablyſhed his Empire, (the Perſyens being brought vnder, and pꝛince Atadulus diſcōfyted) he appointed foꝛ the wyth, to warre vppon Camplon Cyaurus, the Solden of Alcayꝛe mooued partlye thꝛough courage and ſtomake gotten at hys laſt victoꝛye, and partlye foꝛ ꝑ deſyre of greater prayle and high=

Selimus en=
teded to war
vpon the ſol=
den.

and hygher renoume.

Campson certes hym selfe;
wyth a myghtye and puyssaunte
host, was come at the same tyme
out of Egypte in to Syria, in in-
dig to go to Alepia, there to haue
depryued Caietbeyus, (whiche
was the prince of the same citie, &
subiecte vnto hym) bothe of hys
rule and of hys lyfe, because he
was neyther his frende in deade,
ne yet other wayes redy and but
sone at his commaundementes.

An other cause of his cūpyng
was this, y he beyng nygh to the
turkysh land with suche a mygh-
tye and puiſſaunt retinue might
frape Selinus, and caue hym
to sober hym selfe. And also y he
might proue whether he coulde,
through his authoritie & myght
set at one the Sophy & the turk.

For bes

The Turkeye

For verely Selinus his power
and great ryches was much fea-
red of all men: and the solden cō-
sidered very well that there was
no stop ne yet (the kyng of Cara-
manye conquered before, prince
Aladulus of late disinfyted, &
the Sophy sore impoueryshed)
but that the Turkes myghte en-
uade Siria at theyre owen plea-
sure and wyll.

The Mamma
lukcs.

Campson & solden had in his
armye xiiii. M. Hamalukes, &
as manye more that were theyre
seruauntes, so richely appointed
and set forth, bothe for theyre hor-
ses, theyre harneys, & other costely
and ryche ornamētes, that there
could be nothing seene more go-
gious. The Hamalukes for the
moste parte, were Cyprians
borne, and all those whiche had
forsa-

forſaken Chyiſt & his religiō, but
 as towchynge theyr perſons, they
 were all hardye and ſtronge and
 men, in handlynge weapons and
 ſhootynge on horſebacke very rea-
 dye and nymble, but otherwyſe
 ſo high mynded and ſtately, that
 they deſpyſed al other men in re-
 ſpect of them ſelues, and eſpeci-
 allye the Turkes, bycauſe they
 had put them ſo eaſely to flyghte
 befoze, nere the citie Tarſus.

The pryde of
 the Amalu-
 kes.

wherfoze they regarded them no
 moze, than brute beaſtes.

Nowe in the meane ſeaſon Selia-
 mus was come to Ceſaria wyth
 an hoſte, from whence he myght
 commodiouſly epyther paſſe ouer
 Euphrates, and ſo march forth
 into Perſia, orels cōuey his hoſt
 ouer the mountayne Amanus, &
 ſo invade Syria.

L. i.

But

The Turkyſhe

But yet this ſame was blown
abode, that he wolde ſtrayte in
to Perſia, neuertheleſſe ſo longe
as he abode at Ceſaria, many o-
ratours with diuerſe lettres alſo
went to and fro betwixt y^e ſoulden
& Selimus. Furthermoze prince
Caterbeius admoniſhed y^e turke
priuily, and enticed hye in to turne
his iourneye in to Syria, making
faythful promiſe that he woulde
forſake his olde lord and maſter
and fyghte on his ſyde (as after
he dyd in dede) by meanes wher-
of he put the Turke in ſure hope
& truſt of the victoꝛye. But now
when as the ſoulden was come
to the citie Aman⁹ (cleped in olde
tyme Apamia) whiche ſtandeth
betwixt Damascus & Alepia, for
this intent & purpoſe, forthwyth
to inuade Alepia, by the was Se-
limus

The treaſon
of Caterbeius.

Iſmus fully perſwaded to leue of
 his warres with the Sophy, and
 to ſette vpon the Solden. And
 ſo turning his power on y^e ryght
 hand, with all ſpede he mounted
 ouer the hyl Amanus, his Jani-
 zars with other of his ſouldyers
 called Aſſapi, caryng the gūnes
 & gunframes ouer y^e ſame hyl on
 their ſhoulders. After Camplon
 heard this, he decreed not at this
 tyme to do execution of Caterbe-
 ius, as his entent & purpoſe was
 but rather to prouyde for y^e ſalfe
 gard of hym ſelfe, & to ſeke mea-
 nes how to reſiſt y^e force & myght
 of his cruell enemy, in considera-
 tion wherof, he dyd put of the pu-
 niſhment vntil a tyme moze con-
 uenient.

Wherfoze he thought it beſt (as
 it chāced now) to entreat & deſyre

L.ii.

Cater.

What y^e aſſa-
 piens be, you
 ſhal read in y^e
 latter ende of
 this booke,
 wheras y^e au-
 thour entrea-
 teth of the op-
 dye of the tur-
 kiſh warfare

The Turkyſhe

Caterbeius that he woulde prepare hym ſelfe with his retinue, & pitche his tentes a lyttle wythout Alepia beſyde the ryuer called of olde wryters Singa there to withſtand & reſiſt the Turkes. Whole request Caterbeius dyd accompliſh redelye, for no good wyl he had to ayde and help hym but that he myght by thys meanes the ſoner betray hym.

Here begins
with the battell
betwene
the Hamalukes
and the
Turkes.

Whyles theſe thinges were in doynge, loe Selimus not yet looked for ſodenly appeared to hys enemyes, and without farther delaye, ſpyercely aſſayled thoſe Hamalukes, whiche were vnder Siſbeius Belnanus, a worthy captainne (whiche was the prince of Damaſke) but the Hamalukes trulye in that ſkrymyſh quitting them ſelues lyke hardy men, diſperpled

perpled the Turkyſh hoſemen,
whiche picked forth to gyue the
onſet, vnder the gouernaunce of
Muſtapha late made Bellerbeg
and Iambꝛacoꝝ Baſſa.

There were furthermoꝛe.iii. o-
ther battayles of the Hamalu-
kes, fo whome Caierbeyus lead
the one, whiche tetchyng a great
compaſſe aboute hys enemyes,
made a face as though he wolde
haue ſet vpon theyꝝ cariage be-
hynde the hoſte, and haue ſlayne
theyꝝ peſantes: an other was go-
uerned of Lambert Gazelles, a
Duke of great experieꝛce & highe
pꝛowes, the whiche at the ſame
tyme enuaded boldely that wing
of the turkes wherof Sina-
mus Baſſa was capitayne. The
thꝛyde battayle (whiche was.ii.
myles of) the ſolden gyded hym

L.iii.

ſelf

The Turkyſhe

The Mames
lukes had ſ
better of the
battell vntyl
they came to
ſ Janizars.

ſelfe. But certes when Gazelles
and Sibeius had with theyꝝ cō-
panies lyke valiaunt & mightye
capitaynes broken thorough the
middeſ of the Turkes hoſt, euen
tyl they came vnto the Janizars
they were there ſo ſtronglye reſi-
ſted of them, and ſo violently dri-
uen abacke w̄ theyꝝ great gūnes
and braſen peces, that lyke as it
chaunced to the Perſiens (as is
befoꝛe wꝛittē) when they foughte
vnder the Sophie, euen ſo were
they compelled to gyue backe, &
flye awaye with all ſpede.

The Mاما
lukes were
put to flight

Wherefoꝛe Sinamus purſuing
haſtelye them that fled, enforced
theym to runne ſtrayte vpon the
battayle, wheras the ſolden was
hyin ſelfe.

Then the ſolden beholdyng hys
owne men thus to flye, and ha-
uyng

nyng also wooꝝde of the treason
that Caierbeius had wroughte)
was soꝛe amased and toke great
thought therat.

And as he wolde haue fled from
his enemyes, he fel frō his hoꝛse
in the chace, and so all to trodden
with the hoꝛse feet, as wel of hys
owne knyghtes, as of the Tur-
kes, he ended his life most mise-
rable.

Furthermoꝛe the pꝛince of the
thirde citie cleped Amanus, and
the noble pꝛince Sibetius (which
in connyng tyding and clean sit-
tyng on an hoꝛse passed al other)
were bothe two slayne.

Gazelles elcaped, who gathe-
rynge together those Hamalu-
kes, whyche remayned on lyne,
went to Dainaske.

In this battayle many pꝛincipal
L.iiii. hoꝛses

Many good
ly hoſes we-
re rydden to
death.

hoſes, not able to endure any læ-
ger thꝛough extreme labour and
heate, blaſt in the chace and fell
downe dead.

This ſpyelde was foughte the
xxiii. daye of Auguſte, wherfoꝛe
this is to be noted, that vpon the
ſame daye, two yeaꝛes befoꝛe the
turke fought with the Perſians,
and had lyke ſucceſſe & chaunce.

The ſoulden hys corps was
founde all hole as touchyng any
wounde with weapon.

The deſcrip-
tion of ſoulden
and hys
age.

This Campſon was a very hea-
uy man of bodye, fatte, groſſe,
and ſoze woꝛne wyth age, foꝛ as
muche as he had lyued. lxxvi. ye-
res. Furthermoꝛe he was bur-
ſten bellied, whiche was ſeche
cauſe of this his death, ſeynge
that thꝛough this diſeaſe, he was
not able to ride faſt awaye in the
chace.

chace. But nowē to come agaynē
to Selimns, this noble victoꝛye
thus manfully atcheyued, made
a way and entry foꝛ Selimns in
to al the cities of Siria, and (as
ye wolde saye) vnlocked all the
gates of the same.

Selimns
was receiued
of the soldes
sub cetes, w
great ioye.

He went by and by to these.iii
cities, Alepia, Amanus, & Da-
maske, where as he was so recey-
ued of al the citizens with suche
ioye and triumph, as though he
had delyuered the people from
thraldome and tyrannye.

In the meane season al þe Ma-
malukes, bothe they which eica-
ped the bluddy sweard of the bar-
barous tyraunte, and also they
which dayly defended the sea co-
stes mette to gyther at Alcayre.
And there with one assent, chose
Comombeius whiche then was

Comombeius
was elect sol-
den of þe Ma-
malukes.

L.v.

the

the Admirall of Alexandria & a
Circassien bozne, to be their price
and Solden. This Comombet-
us was a man which for his per-
son, countenaunce, wysdome and
also for other gytes and qualie-
ties bothe of the body and of the
mynd, represented alwayes as it
were, the maiesty of a kyng.

The diligence
of Comom-
beius in the de-
fence of his
countrey.

He gathered togyther forthwith
all the Alarbyens & scruple per-
sons whiche he coulde fynde. He
sent also to the Rhodes for great
gunnes to helpe hym in this ne-
cessitie. Furthermoze he fortified
Mattarea very strongly (whiche
is not far from Alcapze) leauyng
at Gaza in Iury, the valyant ca-
pitayne Gazelles, with a worthy
garryson of pyked souldyours,
there to stop the passage of his e-
nemyes. But certes after y^e Selt
mus

mus heard tell howe diligentl^ye
the newe elect Soulden prepared
fo^r hys cōmyn^g, he decreed with
out any further delay to marche
fo^rwarde w^{yth} his armye to Als
cay^e: And so in his voyage went
to Ierusalem where as he tary=
yng certayne dayes, diligentl^ye
beheld the temple, and gaue hys
almes to the monkes liberall^ye.

Sinamus in the meane whyle,
rangeyng befo^re the Emperour
with .xx. light horsmen, & dy=
uers gunners of the Janizars,
to searche y^e straytes, and scour
the countrey, fought with Gazel
les besyde the citie Gaza, & there
after great bloodshed & slaugh=
ter on bothe parties, gaue y^e ma=
malukes the ouerthrowe. Gazel=
les so^re wounded in y^e necke, and
roude about beset on eche syde wth
the turkes, otherwise thā any mā

The skirmish
betwene Si=
namus & Ga=
zelles.

The Turkyſhe

Gazelles eſ-
caped harde-
ly.

woulde haue thought eſcaped at
theyr handes. Furthermoze Si-
namus not yet thus ſatisfyed let
ſticke vp by the hygh waye ſyde,
where Selimus ſhulde paſſe by,
al the Hamalukes heades with
theyr long ſyde beardes, whiche
he had ſlayne in this ſkymyſhe.

The tydings of this victoꝛye
pleaſed Selim⁹ right wel, wher-
foze he cauſed to pꝛepare in all
haſte, many tunnes and barrells
to conuay water foꝛ his hoſt, tho-
rough the drye ſandy, and deſert
countrey, and this done he mar-
ched foꝛward towardeſ Alcayze
but by the waye, he ſkymyſhed
oſte tymes with the Alarbyens,
but yet at lēgth he came to Mat-
tarea, (wher as great plentye of
balme groweth) whiche is from
Alcayze, aboute fyue myles, the
whiche

Selimus
was oft trou-
bled with the
Alarbyens.

whiche place Tomombeius had Howe matteria was fortified.
 strongly fortified and defenced,
 bothe with great gunnes, deepe
 ditches, and priue trenches, and
 beside that with mayn great bul-
 warkes, to the entent y^e the turke
 with his armie, myghte be there
 stayed, and disapoynted of hys
 tourneye, and there he hym selfe
 laye redye with all his retinue in
 his tentes.

But when as the turkish host
 approached nere the same place. if
 Hamelukes bozne in Albany,
 weary of the present state & con-
 dition of theyr lyfe, and in hope
 of a better at the Turkes handes
 fled priuily from theyr owne ten-
 tes, to the turkes.

These false rina gates, disclo-
 sing al Tomombeius counsaile
 to Sinamus theyr countryman,
Tomombeius his counsaile was disclo-
 sed by .ii. of
 his soldiers.
 poynted

The Turkyſhe

pointed the places where as the priuy trenches (crattely couered with reden flekes) were made to haue receyued (yf they had come forward) theyr hoſes. Furthermore they opened where & which waye the gunnes were layde.

The whiche thyng doubtles was the very cause that Selimus afterward atchpyued the victoꝛye.

For after he was thus enſozned he fetched a great compaſſe on y left haude, and ſo eſcaped all the traynes & deceptes that Comombius had prepared for hym.

Then Comombius after he perceyued his policie to be thorough falſhed and treason, diſcloſed: as one hereat amaſed, and in a manner cleane without hope, he wēt aboute in all haſte, to turne hys ordinaunce and artyllarpe another

ther waye.

But for as muche as the gunnes were made of yron, and not of brasse (as the manner was in thole dayes) and laye also not upon wheles, but on vnwealdye stockes, wrapte and swaddled in yron bandes, they coulde not be without greate difficultie removed. Yet notwithstanding he toke certayne of the lyghtest pyeces, and layed theym on cartes, and so marched forth agaynste the Turkes.

There is not remembred a more cruell battayle then this, seynge that bothe the princes indifferentlye, as wel the Turke as the soulden, put their hole trust and assistance, of lyfe, honoꝝ and dominio in no other thyng, but only in the vpperhande and victoꝝ.

Ther=

The field be-
twene y^e Ma-
malukes and
The turkes.

Therfoze Gazelles with a great
route of valiant ſoldiers ſet vpon
Sinamus, Diadarus the great
enuaded that wing of the turkes
that Muſtapha led. And the ſol-
den by w^{ch} ſelfe p^{re}ſealed vpon Se-
linus his rankes.

But fyrſt of al the ordinaunce
was ſhot of on both partes with
a great ſhout and outcry of al y^e
ſoldiers. By and by a great mul-
titude of the Mamelukes com-
paſſed in the turkes, and began a
hote ſkirmyſh about they^r traſh
and carpage, but the ſore ſlaugh-
ter and deſtruction of men, was
in the myddes, betwene y^e mayne
battayles, where as the ſtronge
and polityke eunuch Sinamus
was ſlayne, & even nowe the hole
victorie did appeare to incline to
the Mamelukes, whiche thyng
percey-

perceyued, Selim⁹ made a signe
to his Janizars, that they shuld
with alspede hys to ayde their fe-
lowes, where as the gretest dan-
ger was. The Janizars goynge
forthe in they^r aray wth their gun
shot (lyke vnto an hayle storme)
put the Hamalukes to flyght.

The Mاما
lukes were
put to flyghe
ones agayne
of the Jani-
zars.

Therfore Tomounbeius after he
had played bothe the valpant ca-
pitayne and also the hardy soldi-
er, he recoyled and hyed hym to
the gates of Alcayze, there to ga-
ther together his souldiers, and
to restore agayne his hoste.

Gazelles dyd the same, & so these
two Capitaynes escaped free fro
they^r enemies. But Diadarus &
Bido (whiche was chiefe ruler e-
mongst the Hamalukes, a man
of excedyng strength) being both
two deadly wounded, were take

Dyodorius &
Bido, were
taken pryso-
ners & after
put to death.

M. i.

priso

The Turkyſhe

prisoners, whome Selinus not long after, (to requyte hereby þ death of Sinamus) cōmaunded to be ſlayne, ſwering that þ loſſe of Sinamus, grieved hym as muche as the victorie of his enemies did reioyce hym. In þ mean whyle Comombeyus folowynge the example of wyſe kinges & rulers, which yea in extreme aduerſitie and yll chaunce, cal theire ſpirites to them, and be of good ſtomacke, began with a comfortable chere, to exhort the Hamalukes to endeavour them ſelues in thys great neceſſitie to defend þ citie. And that they woulde manfully withſtande the furious rage of þ turkes, not only in euery ſtreate, but alſo in eche houſe & cottage. Beſyde this he made fre mo the vi. M. bond Ethiops, and armed them

The valiant
hart and ſto-
macke of Co-
mombeyus.

them to fyght in this battayle.

Furthermoze he perswaded the citizēs of Alcayze to stir vp their stomackes, & defend them selues frō the cruell & cōmon enemye of al men. And thus it came to passe y^e bothe all the chiefe places of the citie were stronglye Defensed, no entraūce lefte for theyze enemyes vnwarded, & also y^e women (whiche is a wonder) were appoynted & set in araye to fyght at this last conflict. Selim⁹ had perfitt knowlege of al this p^reparaūce, by y^e souldiers which stale p^reuely frō the solden, & yelded them selfe to the turkes, as oftentymes it chāceth that seruaūtes in the aduersitie of their souerayne, forget all benefites befoze receyued. Selimus therfoze did his endeuoure with all care and diligence to re-

Loe what a pithye exhortation of a good Capteyn may do.

Selimus
muchē tendered
his ſouldyours.

ſtoze agayne, in all haſte poſſible
the ſtrength & power of his hoſte
whiche at this battayle was ſoze
diminiſhed: but eſpecially to ſee
his wounded ſouldyers holpen &
reſtozed to theyr healthe agayne,
by his experte and cōning ſurgi-
ons. Afterward when as he was
fullye pourpoſed to entre the ci-
tie the forthē daye nexte enſuyng
the afozeſayd battayle:

A certayne Capitayne, Jan^s by
name (takynge with hym a cohort
of the Janizars, ſūme horſemen,
and certayne braſen gunnes alſo
to batter the walles, firſt entered
the citie at that gate whiche was
cleped Baſſuella, wheras þe fight
continued but a whyle.

Janus ſpyke
entered Al-
cayre.

Selimus hym ſelfe entered im-
mediatlye after, and ſo at length
the noble citie of Alcayre was by
little &

litle and litle brought vnder, but
 certes with suche difficultie, that
 this sharpe & bluddy byckeryng
 endured for the space of .ii. dayes
 & .ii. nyghtes, not without great
 destruction & slaughter on bothe
 parties. At length the most part
 of the Hamalukes fled into a
 certayne great and strong holde
 wheras, after that when as they
 waxed wearye bothe with Defen-
 dyng theyr selues, and were al-
 so in a maner famished for want
 of sustinaunce, beyng firste at a
 poynt with the Turke for theyre
 lyues, they yelded theyr selues.
 But Selimus kept his couena-
 tes with theym but slenderly, for
 he sent theym al to Alexandria, &
 there in the pryson commaunded
 their heades to be stryken of. In
 the meane season Comombeyus

The fore sla-
 ughter at the
 wyynyng of
 Alcaire.

The Turkyſhe

not yet al togyther hopeles, con-
uayed hym ſelfe ouer the fludde
Nylus, with certayne of the Cy-
cassiens, where as he gathered to-
gether moo souldyers to make a
newe felde, and called to hym for
his ayde, all the Hamalukes, &
many of the capitaynes of Ara-
by. Now Gazelles, folowing the
example of experte and wyle men
whiche after that they haue done
theyr duty, & that that appertay-
neth to their office, be content ra-
ther to take truce with Dame For-
tune, then vtterlye to abyde and
proue her extremitie, came hum-
blye vnto Selymus, and yelded
hym ſelfe vnto hym, as to þ moſt
worthy & victorizous conqueroure
promiſyng to be as trewe and as
faytheful to the Turkes as euer
he was heretofore to the ſolders.

Gazelles for
ſoke the ſol-
den & became
one of the
Turke his
capitaynes.

Selia

Selimus receyued hym gentely
and placed hym woꝛthely emon-
gest his capitaynes.

After this the. xxvi. dape of Ja-
nuary, in the yere of oure loꝛde,
m. D. xlviii. he entered the castell
of Alcayre, the whiche beyng si-
tuate on a hill of no great height
is moze bewtyfull and pleasaunt
with gylte and paynted bowers,
spꝛynges, gardaynes, herbours,
and alleys, meruaylous artifi-
cially paved, then sure & stronge
with walles oꝛ ditches.

The descrip-
tion of the ca-
stel i Alcayre.

For the Castel gates and the
wyndowes, be founryshed and
sette oute, with thynges mooste
pꝛecious, as Marble, Iuoꝛe,
and tables of the tree Ebenus,
mooste fynelye carued, and en-
grauen.

Not very long after this Se-
M. iiii limus

linus made a bydge with his
ſhyppes, and his galleyes ouer
Rylus, nere to the byllage Bu-
lake, that he myght the moze ſpe-
delye haue paſſage ouer the flud
to fyghte agayne with Comom-
beius. The whiche thing percey-
ued, Comombeius preuily ſtea-
lyng vpon parte of the turkyſhe
hoofte, whiche laye in campe be-
yonde the bydge, ſkymyſhed to
them being then out of ordre and
battayle araye.

Comombeius
ſet vpon the
turkes & their
ſentes.

In the whiche ſkymyſhe, for
as muche as Janus Baſſa ſtoode
in great ieoperdye and peryll of
his lyfe, one Canolius neere of
blood to Selimus, (becauſe he
could not haue ready way a paſ-
ſage, y^e bydge being than occupi-
ed with the Janizars, which wer
not yet all gone ouer) he ſprang
into

into the water, with his retinue
of the Tartariens, and swame o-
uer the Ryle, that he myghte the so-
ner come to ayde Janus and his
souldyers. The whiche thing for
the great depth of Ryle, was al-
moste thought a myracle. The
furthermoze after that Tomo-
beius had oft tymes renued and
mayntayned the battayle to the
uttermost he coulde, in the which
also he hym self wrought feates
with his owne handes worthy of
remembraunce, and yet well per-
ceyued that he was not able to
withstande anye lenger, the vio-
lence and force of the Janizars
and Tartariens, be waylyng his
haples hadde, and yll fortune, he
thought it best in this great dan-
ger and peryll to gyue backe and
flye. Howe after that Selimus

Canolius
swam ouer the
flood of Ryle
+ his hole
retinue after
hym.

Tomöbeius
was compels-
led to flye.

M. v.

heard

heard tell that Tomōbeius was
 priuily crept awaye, with a fewe
 of his souldiers he sent forth by
 and by, Mustapha with Caiet-
 beius and Gazelles (which knew
 that countrey very well) to pur-
 sue and to serche hym out: wher-
 by moſte infortunate Thomom-
 beyus, betrayed of a certayne no-
 ble man one of the moziens, was
 founde in a maryſhe, wheras he
 laye lurkyng in the water by to
 the beſt, betwixte the reades and
 bulruſhes, and there was taken
 and brought to Selinus. Then
 Selin⁹ to conſtrayne him to tel
 where that Campſons treasure
 was hyd, cauſed hym to be rackt
 and manakled. But Tomombe-
 ius wondrous ſtedfaſt and con-
 ſtante of mynde woulde confeſſe
 nothyng.

Selinus

How & wher-
 re Tomom-
 beyus was ta-
 ken.

Selimus not verye longe after that he myght take from the people theyr heade, and all hope and occasion, wherby they might rebelle, commaunded Comoins beyus to be sette on a moyle, and lead thzough the citie of Alcayze with an halter abowte his necke, and after thys to be hanged, the eleuenth daye of Apryll, besyde the gate Bassuella, euerye man bewaylyng thys woful and cruell syghte, and iustlye cursynge vnrpyghtcoule fortune, whyche of late called vp Comombeyus for hys singuler vertue and wisdom, to beate great rewle, and so sone after brought hym doune to the mooste miserie and wretchednesse, that euer anye kynge or Prince, at anye tyme sustayned.

Howe them-
fullye help-
mus hādēd
Comōbeius

These

These two Soldens Campſon & Comombeius, thus subdued & ſlayne with all the pꝛowde ſtocke in a manner of the Hamatukes, all the pꝛouinces, yea they which were in the furtheſt part of Ara- by yelded theyſelſ to the Turke. After this Selinus wēt to Bu- lake to behoulde the flud Nile, which there floweth moſte plea- ſauntlye.

From thence he went to Alex- andria, and afterwarde returned agayne to Alepꝛe, & there gaue to Galerbeius (whiche befoze be- trayed his loꝛde and ſoueraygne Capſon, at the ſielde whiche was fought nygh Alepia) yꝑ hole rule and gouernance of all the coun- treyes nowe laſt conquered, as a rewarde foꝛ that his trayterous and wycked Deede.

Selinus re-
warded Ga-
lerbeius foꝛ
hys treason.

But

But truly Janus Bassa, very desirous to haue had this worthe and honorable dignitie hym self, was greuouly moued hereat.

Wherefoze he (grudgynge at the wealthe and comoditie of Caierbeius) so conueyed the matter, & the garrizon of Janizars, which were lefte at Alcayze to kepe and defende the citie, immediatly after Selim⁹ was departed, shuld gather theyr selfe together, and make a tumulte, trusting by this meanes, that Caierbeius shulde be p^l spoken of, and put oute of fauour. But certes this malicious counsaile and crafty conueyance, turned to his owne sorrowe and confusion.

For Selimus perceyuyng the craft & subtiltie of Janus, commaunded (as he rode) his head to be stryken

The Turkyſhe

be ſtricken of in the high way, not far from Alcayze, that all men myght vnderſtande and knowe, that a kyng owght not to be da-lyed with, with an vnlawfull aſſemblye and tumulte of ſouldy-ers. After this as ſone as he came into Siria, he made Bazelles go-uernoure of that Prouince, the Turkes ſtil murmuring among theym ſelues that Selinus had ſuch truſt in traytours, and that he ſo little regarded the turkyſh Capitaynes dignities.

At length he came to Conſtantinople, where as he founde vnder the tuition & guydaunce of Pir-thus Baſſa (a man of great truſt and ſingular wiſedome) his dare-ling and onely ſonne Solyman, in as good health & as merre, as when he there lefte hym: Al be it
he hym

he hym selfe (soze afrayed befoze
as many men thynke) least that
he in his absence shoulde enuade
and take from hym hys Emppre
as he dyd hym selfe from hys fa-
ther Bayazet) wente pzeuilye a-
bout to seke his deathe, sending
hym for a token a garment dypt
in poyson.

Not very longe after, Selinus
lying quietly at home, was gre-
uoulye handeled in the Reynes
of the backe, with a fowle scabbe
whiche creppnge in hys bodye,
lyke vnto a Canker, chaunged
by lyttle and little, that disposi-
tion and qualitie of the bodye,
whiche we do calle the complexi-
on and also destroyed al his war-
lyke counsaile.

And shortly after, a pestilēt ague
toke

Selinus
had þ french
Pockes, and
sonc after an
ague wherof
he dyed.

1557. In 7 The Turkyſhe

tooke hym, and ſo thorough the greife and lothſomnes of his diſeaſe wery of his lyfe, & ſatiſfied alſo with victories and warlike gloꝝy, at length dyed, in the yere of our lord. 1557. in the moneth of September, in the ſame byllage of Cyurle, where as he fyrſte ſet vpon his father and his cariage, in the waye as he went from Andzinople to Conſtantinople: The whiche thyng certes hapned not withoute the playne iudgemente of God, that where as befoꝛe he commytted that vnworthy cryme, in the ſame place lykewiſe he ſhulde receyue a worthy punyſhment. He reigned. viii. yeaꝛes.

The reygne
of Selimus,
& the deſcrip-
tion of his
bodye.

But nowe as to wchynge the proportion & makynge of his bodye, his bellye was lyde his legges ſhort

ges short, wherby his praise was
more on horsebacke then on foote,
his face was rounde and bleake,
his eyes great & fyerce to behold
for his lusty stomack & courage
he myght be compared to a lyon,
he neuer feared fortunes wra-
the, he neuer lefte of any iourney
or expedition ones begone for no
leoperoye or peryll that myghte
befall, were it neuer so certayne
or manifest, he preferred always
doubtfull counsaile soundynge
any thyng to the encrease of ho-
nour and prayse, befoze vndoubt-
ful and certayne, contaynyng no
prayse. He set more price by Alex-
ander the great, and Julius Ce-
sar the Dictator of Rome, then
by all other auncient capitaynes
wherfoze he was alwayes occu-
pyed in readynge of theyr actes,
¶ i. which

Helms de-
lyted moche
the history of
Alexander &
great & Jul-
ius Caesar.

The Turkyſhe

which he caused to be tourned in to the turkyſhe tonge. He was euen of nature very ſterne & vntreatable, alwayes lowring and muſing with hymſelfe, but neuer raſſhe ne haſtie in executynge of cruell punyſſhement, the whiche foꝛ the moſt parte ſemed alwaye to be groundeſd vpon iuſtice; as foꝛ example.

He put to deathe Muſtapha, bycauſe he founde hym vntrewe. He cōmaūded Cheudemus Baſſa to be ſlayne, becauſe he obiecte to him (going with his armye agaynſte the Perſyens) ſo manye daungers and ieoperdyes, that the Janizars aſſeinbling altogither denyed at hys commaundement to paſſe ouer the flood Euphrates. He cōmaūded his ſōne in lawe Boſtanges Baſſa, to be behea-

beheaded, for the extortion he did
in the pꝛouince, wheras he made
him gouernoure. Janus Bassa
had lyke punysshment for his dis-
daynfull surquedꝝ, and trayte-
rous acte. Furthermoꝛe he was
wont to saye, that he woulde ne-
uer weare long bearde as his fa-
ther Bayazet dyd, leaste that the
nobles shulde take holde therby
with theyꝝ hādes and trayle hym
whether they woulde, as befoꝛe
hym they serued Bayazet.

Yet truly the extreme crueltie he
vsed towarde his own aliaunce
& blud, made hym (not without a
cause) to haue an yll name. But
he woulde alwayes saye ꝑ there
cowlde be nothyng moꝛe plesant
thē to reigne wythoute feare and
suspiciō of his kynred, & therfoꝛe
he owght to be holden excused.

E Scimus
wolde weare
no long berd
and the cause
why.

The sayinge
of a tyrant.

The Turkyſhe

For he ſayde, if any other yea the leaſt of the Ottomans blud had bene Emperoure as he was, he ſhoulde haue bene ſerued of the ſame ſawle.

Furthermoze thys was an other of his cōmon ſayinges, he is not worthy to be called wiſe, that wil not ſhoztly diſpatche that thyng, whiche he hath ones decreed to do, for bycauſe that, thzough dylaying long of and linyng, the good occaſion oft tymes is loſte, and a let perchaunce contrary to your entent and pourpoſe, inaye hap in the mean ſeaſon to ryle.

But now to ſet hym forth in fewe woꝝdes, in the perfect knowlege of warre, and gouernaũce of the people, he excelled, and was ſuch a one as ſeldome hath ben heard of: for as muche as he would cōmaund

maunde equitie and iustice to be
 straptlye euery where kepte and
 obserued. Aloisius Mocenio a
 verye noble man, and one of the
 ambassadours of Veneyes, whi-
 che were with youre maiestie, at
 Bononye, towlde me (foz he had
 ben with Selimus at Alcayze of
 ambassage, and there tarped ve-
 ry long and was inoche in his cō-
 pany) that he neuer founde man
 woꝛthy to be compared to Sely-
 mus foꝛ iustice, humanitie, foꝛti-
 tude, and suche other moꝛal ver-
 tues: and that he was passynge
 well nourtured and broken to al
 ciuilitie, contrary to the guyse of
 that barbarous nation, affirmig
 also that what so euer the people
 wolde obiecte to hym, y he wolde
 put it awaye, wondrous wyt-
 telye. Furthermoze Selim⁹ was

The Turkeyshe

accustomed (as I hearde saye of the moſte worthye Duke of Veneyes cleped Brites) to eate oft tymes of a certayn kynde of fede well knowne among the Turkes whose nature and property is to take from men the remembraunce of penyue and heuy matters, & to cause them to reioyse and to be merie, for the space of certayne houres, the whiche thyng he purposely dyd, that he myghte haue ſom tyme for his ſolace and paſtyme, & not alwayes to be carefull, and muſynge of weyghtye matters.

Of the incon-
tinency of Sc
linus.

He dellyted very muche in hun-
tyng. And was geuen inordinatly
to womens companie. But in
his dyet he vſed ſuche abſtinence
that he woulde feede but of one
dylſhe, and that ſhulde be for the
moſt

moste parte rather of wylde bea-
stes taken with huntynge, & suche
other grosse fleshe, then of fowle
euen like as the raskal souldiers
were wonte to do. And this was
the verpe cause that he alwayes
had his healthe, empyddes al the
labours & paynes, he susteyned
in very farre countreyes.

Of Solymā the. xi.

Emperour of the Turkes.

Capit. xi.



Soliman y on-
ly sonne of Se-
lim⁹, succeeded
his father, the
same yere that
your maiestye
was crowned
emperour at Aquysgrane.

He were the Christien pynces a

R.iiii.

little

Solymā be-
gan his reig-
ne y same yere
y Charles
the. v. whiche
nowe is Em-
peroure was
crowned.

The Turkyſhe

lyttle glad and reioyſed in theyꝝ
heartes of the death of Selim⁹,
theyꝝ moſte myghtye and foꝛtu-
nate enemye, but namely aboue
the other Leo, the .x. Biſhop of
Rome, a man of great grauitye,
and wyſedome, toke as great ioy
of theſe tydynges, as he had ta-
ken heauines and greſe a litte be-
foꝛe foꝛ the death of the Solden.

foꝛ as ſone as he heard foꝛ a
ſuertye that Selimus was dead
he commaunded that the Leta-
nye and cōmon prayers ſhoulde
be ſong throughout al Roine, in
the whiche men ſhoulde go bare-
foote. And he ſent his Oratours
aboute all Europe, to noyſe the
ſame abꝛode, & to bꝛyng to paſſe
that all Chꝛiſtien Princes wyth
theyꝝ whole ſtrength and power
ioyned together, ſhulde prepare
them

theym selfe and be in a readynes
to warre vppon the Turke, ino-
tall enemy and deadly foe to al y
professe Chyste.

Neuerthelesse as towchynge
Solimā, it seemed to al men that
a gentle lambe, succeded a fierce
Lyon: seying that Soliman hym
selfe was but younge, and of no
experience, & that he was besyde
euen of nature (as men dyd hym
repor̃te) altogether geuen to rest
and quietnes. But this false opi-
nion begyled manye, and emong
theym Gazelles chesely.

The cōmen-
dation of So-
lyman.

For he as sone as Selim⁹ was
dead, to whome he was bounde,
and sworne by an othe, to be true
as though he had ben fre and de-
liuered of his othe, by the deathe
of Selinus, he decreed w hym
selfe priuely to gather an hoste, &

Gazelles res-
belled against
Solyman.

R. v.

at

The Turkyſhe

attempt to ſubdue Siria.

Wherfoze he called together all the Mainalukes that remainned and with his gentle wordes and fayre promiſes allured vnto him the cominialty of that countrey and the Capitaynes of the Alarbyens. Furthermoze he crept in to fauour with the great maſter of the Rhodes, that he myght by this meanes get from thence braſen gunnes with all thynges neceſſarye therevnto, and alſo harnes and galeyes. Moreouer he ſent a meſſenger priuelye to Alcayze, to moue Caierbeus in this matter, deſirynge him & he wolde be reuenged of his wronges and the ſheadyng of the Cyrcaſſyens blood (& alſo the turkes beyng ſlayne) & he wolde take in hande to be emperour hym ſelfe, & ſo to reſtoze

Gazelles en-
tyſeth Caier-
beus to tre-
ſon. .:

restore agayne the Soldayn em-
pyre: but Caierbei⁹ geuing smal
credence to þ^e wordes of his olde
enemy Gazelles, orels haply thi-
kyng hym self not able, ne yet of
power to bryng wel to passe such
an high & perilous enterpryse, cau-
sed þ^e messinger to be slayne, & by
& by, sent worde to Solyman of
this treson. Soliman forthwith
sent forth the Farates Bassa with a
strong army into Siria. Then af-
ter þ^e Gazelles perceyued this, al-
beit he had alreedy ouercome dy-
uers of þ^e turkish garizos, which
kept in Barutum, Tripolis, and
many other places, yet this not
wstandyng his hart fayled him,
& therfore he recoyled backe, to
Damaske, whither as Farates
also at lengthe, after a long & dype
iourney, came with his hoste.

Soliman set
forth bys en-
pyrme Far-
ates against
Gazelles.

But

The Turkyſhe

But Gazelles thinkyng nothing more profitable for hym, as now then to commyt the whole tryall of this matter to fortune, whiche woulde eyther ſhortly gyue hym the victorie, or els cauſe hym to dye a death worthy a noble and valyaunt capitayne, he marched forth with his ſouldyers, & ioyned in battayle with Farates.

The ende of
Gazelles hys
treason.

But certes in this conflict, bothe he and all the Hamalukes were ſlayne. Farates trulye by thys one victorie, dyd bothe wyne agayne Siria, and alſo eſtabliſh the truthe and fidelitie of Caierbeyus and of all Egypte, toward Solymā.

Solimā was
moued by one
of his nobles
& by hys Jaz-
nizars to ſet
vppon Bel-
grade.

Furthermoze Soliman ſpere nexte enſuyng this victorie, appointed by the aduiſe and counſayle of one Pyrrhus, a Turke borne,

borne, a man of great experience
and wisdom, and at the earnest
request & desyre of the Janizars
to set vpon Belgrade, where as
verye many pillars were erected
by the Hungariens, in token and
remembraunce of the victories,
whiche they had there atcheyued
of þ turkes. Wherefoze an hoste
beyng sent befoze, he came as far
as Sophia, (whiche is a citie in
Seruia) befoze that the Hunga-
ryens had any knowlege therof. *A digression*
For as concernyng the Hunga-
ryens, Lewys at that tyme the
onely sone of Vladislaus (which
during the space of certayne yea-
res had without warlyke prayse
ruled the kingdome) succeeded his
father: a younge man not all of
the wyttpest, ne yet (because he
was young) of any experience.

Beside

How Lewes
king of Hun
gary was ha
rassed of his
nobles & his
Bishoppes.

The Turky she

Bespyde this the nobles of the re
aline & the couetous pzelates of
the churche had decreed befoze to
take al his treasure and royal li
uings from hym, In so muche
that they left hym nothyng saue
only the name of a kyng: whiche
was the very occasion that an ar
my coulde not shortlye be assem
bled to resist the Turkes.

Forasmuche as the nobles onelye
promised ayde, but in dede, when
it came to passe, perfourmed no
thing. Hereby Solyman (no mā
withstanding him) hauing good
oportunitie and leysure with his
miniges, gūnes & other engines
of warre, ouercam with the losse
of fewe men, y strong towne Bel
grade, the whiche verelye was a
sure fortresse & defence, not onelye
of Hungary, but also of all chri
stentie

Solyman
wāne y strong
hold and for
res of al chri
stendome tho
rough our
lackenes.

Stentie, as the heauye and harde chaūces which after ensued, bare sufficient witnes. Soliman whē as after this victoꝝy he had surceased hys warres, foꝝ the space of a whole yere, then euen of his own lusty coꝝage & youth, he prepared a gret army to besyge Rhodes, Wherhus w many of the Saniackes, disalowynge his entent.

Foꝝ they yet had in mynd with what difficultie and trauayle, also with what shame and great destruction of his men, Mahomet had attempted y befoꝝe in bayne But aboue al thig they thought it great ieoperdy foꝝ suche an emperour as he was, to venter hym selfe in so sinall & strayte an yle.

Foꝝ it myghte happen, that the turkysh nauy eyther through some outrageous tēpest, ozels by meanes

The perswasions that the turkes vled to dissuade Soliman fro the syege of Rhodes.

The Turkyſhe

meanes of the Chriſtien floote,
inyghte peraduenture, ſuſtayne
great damage. For they thought
it both right and reaſon, that the
weſtren Princes ſhulde ayde the
Rhodyens.

But Soliman whiche oft ty-
mes had hearde his father ſaye,
that there was neuer no perfecte
and ſounde victoꝝy, but ſuche as
the Emperour atchived with his
own hādes he determined at lēg-
the to enuade this yle hym ſelfe.

The yere
of Solima be-
ſieged Rho-
des alſo. He
brought with
him ſhips &
ſoldiers that
he brought
thither.

And ſo in the yere of our lorde
m. D. xxi. in the latter end of the
moneth of June, he ſayled thy-
ther with a nauy of. cccc. ſhypps
and. cc. M. turkyſh ſouldyers, &
alſo he caried with hym, very ma-
ny great gunnes, with the which
afterwarde (laid vpon. ii. mou-
taines) he bet the Rhodians fro
the de

the Defence of the citie. These. ii. mountes verely (whiche was almoste incredible to thē that haue sene them) the Turkes made the selues, beginnyng they? trenche two myles from the citie, so casting vp the yearthē styll before them, wth their spades, mattocks and suche other lyke instrumentes, agaynst the ditches of the citie, and by this meanes raysed y^e yearthē to suche an heygth.

Suche a number of the Turkes applyed this worke (as those labourers do, whiche our armyes vse in casting trēches, fylling ditches & in doyng suche other lyke toyle and labour, necessarye and requisite in warre) & lay so harde at it, y^e within a whyle they came to the ditches of the citie, in the whiche euen now we were vndermi-

This was a rowling trenche.

D

ninges

The Turkyſhe

ninges wrought, and the walles ouerthrowen with sundrye engines. Then Phillip Tylladame a Frenchman, whiche was at that tyme the great master of the Rhodien knightes, bestirred himself with his soldiers lyke a valiaūt Capitayne, beyng slacke in no poynt, as towchynge the defence of the citie. For with his brasen ppyeces lykewyse, he bet and slewe a farre of the turkes very soze, & fawght so māfully at hande strokes whē the turkes woulde haue entered the citie, y the verpe dytches of the citie, were fylled full of the Turkes carkayles. But this notwithstanding Soliman in no case woulde leaue of the assaulte, althoughe besydes thys chaūce. xxx. m. of his raskal soldiours (called Alapt) were then
Dead of

Howe Villa
dame maister
of y Rhodien
knytes quitt
hym self whē
the turkes as
saulted Rhod-
des.

dead of the fire. At lēgthe the tow-
wers being battared downe, and
the walles ouerthrowen, by their
mynes they wan y outward part
of y citie, wherby they creping al
wayes further by little and little
draue y christiēs to theyr shiftes,
& cōpeiled thē to geue place, & to
saue them selves by some newe de-
fēces as wel as they coulde. Fur-
thermoze they shot pellettes in to
the myddes of y citie, which were
a yeard and a quarter about, out
of great brason gunnes, whiche
they cal mortuēse pieces, wherw
they stroke throug & bet doune,
to the grounde the rowfes & val-
tes of their houses, to the greate
fear & terrour of al the citizens.

Nowe although certayne mone-
thes were past, lithe this siege be-
gā, yet notwithstanding no ayde ne

No christies
wold cometo
rescue & ayde
the Rhodyes
when þe Tur
kes besyged
theyr citie.

The Turkysh

succour was sent to the Rhodyes
from anye prince, when as in the
mean seasō very much help was
sent to the Turke for the maynte
nauce of his hoste, bothe from
Sarracens out of Asia the lesse, and
also from Caierbeius oute of A
lexandria. For Caierbeius sēt. xl.
shyppes well fraught with vyt
tayles, and other thinges neces
sary for his armye.

A digression

In the mean seasō whiles this
ruffling was at Rhodes, Hadrian
an the byshop of Rome came out
of Spayne into Italy, with cer
tayne shyppes and galleyes, ha
ving then in his retinue abowte
the numbze of.iii.M.footmen.

The Cardynal Medices (which
nowe is byshop of Rome) & ma
ny other moze, made great sute &
labour to hym, that he wold send
those

those ships & footmen to Rhodes
for they had good hope, & wyth
the helpe of the strong windes of
Autumne, they shoulde enter the
hauen, yea spyte of the turkysh
fleete, especiallve seyng that fif-
tye gallayes of Veneyes, were
then in Creta, whiche should fur-
ther this matter no smal deale, if
they but shewed they? selues to
they? enemyes.

But this our moste holye father,
whiche latelvy ascended to the A-
postolical seate, smally regardig
o? yet stickyng to this they? god-
ly and profitable counsaile, had
not the grace of the holy goste, to
fauoure and further this vyage,
for the releyse and ayde of þ silly
Rhodiens, moste cruelly then bes-
et of they? mortall enemyes.

Wherfore the Rhodyens altoge-
ther

D.iii.

ther

So howe res-
dy þ byshop
of rome was
in þ quarell
of the christia-
ens agaynst
the turkes.

The Turkyſhe

Here the capti-
taine of Rhod-
des, yelded ſ-
citie to Soli-
man.

ther hopeles, & in vtter diſpayre
of reſkue, by the counſaile and
reede of Uylladame, yelded them-
ſelues to the Turke, beyng be-
foze at a couenaunt with hym, &
eche man ſhoulde depart quietly
with lyfe, bag and baggage, and
all other theyr goodes, the great
braſen gunnes only except.

The whiche couenauntes Soli-
man kept & fulfilled moſt gently
and faythfully. Furthermoze he
not ones touched the hollye re-
ques in ſaynt Johns church, fro
the which peraduenture our war-
ryours woulde not haue healde
theyr handes. This I hearde of
Uylladame his own mouth, that
when as Solymen entered in to
Rhodes, with a trayne of. xxx. m.
ſouldiers, that there was not ſo
much as one worde herde of any
inannes

In crāple of
Soliman his
fidelitie.

mannes mouth. In so much that the souldiers going with this silence in their arraye, thozoughe the citie, appeared for theyze silence to haue ben monkes obseruantes. Furthermoze Ailadaine sayde hym selfe that when as he came the seconde tyme to Solyma to aske licence to departe, & he was so gently & kyndly receyued, that Soliman turning himselfe to Hebraim⁹ Bassa (whome he loued entyrelly, whome also he had at y^e p^{re}sent tyme with hym only) sayd these wordes. Trulye I can not but be sad to se and behold this vnfortunate olde man, thrust out of his own house, to depart hence with so heuy chere.

To be shorte, Solyma to his owne great prayse and renowne, and to the great shame & rebuke

D.iii.

of al

The sobriety
nes & silence of
the Turkes,
when they en-
tered Rhodes

The gentle
heart of Sol-
lman.

The Turkyſhe

Rhodes was
beſyged. vi.
monethes.

of all Chriſtien men, ouercame
Rhodes in the. vi. monethe after
he began to beſyege it, the which
citie was alwayes befoze, a gre-
uous mote in his eye.

Furthermoze the ſaine daye y
the Rhodiens concluded to yelde
theym ſelfe to the Turke, a wou-
derful token of ſome yll to come
happened at Rome to Adryan, y
biſhop. For when as he entered
in to the chapple of his palace, to
haue executed hym ſelfe the ſo-
lemne ſeruiſe on Chriſtmas daye
the vaulte ouer the chapple doze
(whiche was of marble) as ſone
as he was entered fell downe at
his heeles, and ſlewe certayne of
his knyghtes, whiche then gaue
attendaunce vppon hym, to hys
great feare and terrour.

But nowe to haue a recourſe
agayne

agayne to Solymán, after Rhodes was taken, Caietbeius immediately after dyed, whome Acornathes Bassa, as to wching hy's office, succeeded: but forasmuche as he was a traytour & vnfaithful to his prince, he decreed strayght waye with hym selfe, to vsurpe the Soldayn Emprye, and to be Solden hym selfe.

But certes he toke in hande thys enterpryse vnadvisedly: for because that euen in the beginnyng to haue set this matter of bꝛoche he was taken of other Turkes, whiche were moze faythfull then he, and of them bereft of his lyfe. Wherfore Soliman sent Hebza-
 inus Bassa, to Alcayre, that he shoulde there set a staye, and orde among the people, the whiche he dyd, and thꝛough his singuler

Treasō hath
 alwayes a
 shameful
 ende.

D.v.

wise=

The Turkeyshe

wysedome, appeased all thinges quickly. Shortly after beyng set foꝝ by Solimans moste louyng letters (whiche coulde be no lenger without his pꝛesēce) he returned agayne to Constantinople, & not long after was create Belerbeg.

Soliman
proclaymed
war agaynst
the hungari-
ens.

This done, Soliman in the yere of our lord. m̄. d. xxvi. cryed open warre vpon the Hungariens, and after he was comine to Belgrade, the moste miserable and vnfortunate kynge Lewey's destitute of all Chꝛistien pꝛynces ayde (whiche then were occupied in other warres) saue onelye of Clements, the bysshop of Rome (whiche of his owne coste, gaue wages, to certayne footemen of Boemia and Germany) decreed with hym self to go and mete his enemyes

enemyes, mooued hereto rather by fatall necessitie, then by anye great cause to fyghte oꝝ yet hope of the victoꝝy.

Albeit he had iuste and honest meanes to haue pꝛolonged thys battayle yea although hereby he shoulde haue losse some pꝛtion of his kingdome, namely sepuge that one John Voiuode was looked foꝝ daylye to haue come with a bende of men well excercised to encountre with the Turkes.

But Paulus Tomozeꝝ arche-
Bysshoppe of the Collosyens, a
grape fryer, and a very good mā
of his hādes (but in dede to rash
and foole hardye) trowbled all
theyꝝ wyttes thozoughe hys ear-
nest desyre to fyght.

A rash friar

foꝝ now he thought hym selfe
worthy

The Turkyſhe

After þe deth
of king Mathias warre-
lyke knowe-
lege decayed,
amongest the
hungariens.

worthy to playe the graunde ca-
pitayne, because he had matched
ones oꝛ twice with the turkes not
in ſet fielde, but in certayne light
ſkirmiſhes and incursions, done
in haſte, as neceſſity conſtrayned
Foꝛ after the deathe of the moſte
worthy kyng, kyng Mathias, þe
hungariens as towching martial
feates, liued alwayes without
praiſe. Foꝛ Ladislaus ſuffered þe
ſciēce of warlyke knowlege, & cer-
taine kindes & oꝛders of ſoldiers
oꝛdeyned & institute befoze moſt
wiſely of Mathias, to be ſo ſlen-
derlye regarded and kepte, that
the Hungariens (which then Le-
wes had vnder him in his army)
coude by no policie ne ſleyghte,
aſſayle their enemies, but raſhly
lyke wylde beaſtes, runne fierſly
vpon them, perſwadyng the ſelf,
that

þ they could hereby (as ye wolde
saye) deuoure the turkes euen at
the fyrst metyng. The whole nū-
ber of the Hungarien army both
of horsmen and of footemen pas-
sed not. xxv. m. The whiche truly
after they came to Mogatium,
(whiche standeth vpon Danuby
and is in the myd waye betwene
Bude & Belgrade) they percey-
ued that the vaunte garde of the
Turkes, whiche Balibeyus the
Saniak of Belgrade lead, were
euen at hande.

The armye
of the Hung-
gariens.

There was of them. xx. m. horse-
men, the whiche bothe daye and
night without respite skowred o-
uer the playne to the great trow-
ble and vexation of the Hungari-
ens, and also skirmished ofte ty-
mes with them. For the sayde. xx.
m. beyng deuided in to. iiii. seue-
ral com-

The Turkyſhe

all companies) to the intent they might kepe the Hungariens alwayes occupied, and be continually the whole naturall daye, in theyr sight and preſens, eche companye in theyr courſe, came and went after other. vi. houres.

The Hungariens certes conſtrained by neceſſite to kepe within the compaſſe of theyr wagons and carres, wherewith they were enuironed, durſt not ſo much as ones leade theyr hoſes forth to water to Danubye, but a littell on the lefte hande, ſo farre as a man woulde ſhoothe a ſhafte.

In ſo muche that they were conſtrayned to dygge and ſerche for water in the ſame place where as they campte.

In the meane ſeaſon Solymann with the reſt of his retinewe
came

came, & ioyned al his army togyther. And those souldyers which came oute of Romania, he appoynted to be vnder Hebzaimus and those whiche came out of Asia the lesse, to be vnder Becramus Bassa.

Now Paulus Comerius the bysshop befoze rehearsed, set all our souldyours in a broode, and thinne araye, setting the horsemen betwene the cohortes of the footmen, lest that the Turkes, (whiche were in number manye more then they) shoulde haue easely enclosed them.

Furthermoze those fewe brassen gunnes which he had he layd in places fyt and cōuenient, and to kepe y carres and wagons, he left the drudges & suche as were litle practised in warre.

The araye
of y Hunga-
ryen hoste.

kyng

The Turkyſhe

Kyng Lewes hym ſelf abode be-
hynde the hoſte, and choſe out, &
ſet aſyde about .m. of pyked hoſs-
men, for the defence of hys owne
perſon. Nowe in the beginnyng
of this battayle, the turkes ſhot
of theyr ordinaunce twyſe. But
certes the gunners takyng theyr
leuell higher then they ſhuld haue
done, ſtroke ſcarcelye the toppes
of our ſoldiers ſperes.

The Turkes
gunners be
chryſtians.

When thoughte that this was
purpoſely done, for as much as
they be chryſtians, whiche y turke
uſeth for his gunners. Afterward
a wyng of the Turkes hoſemen
came runnyng violently vpon y
Hungariens, the whiche whyles
they were fyghting moſt fiercely
in the frunte of the battayle, an
other wyng of hoſmen at y ſame
tyme ſet vpon the carres and ca-
riage,

The conflict
betweene the
hungariens
& the turkes.

ryage at the backe of our hoste.
 Wherfore seying that they muste
 nedes be reskued, the selfe same
 horsemen whiche were reserued
 to ayde & defende the kyng, what
 soeuer shoulde happen or befall
 were sent thither. In the meane
 season the byshop Tomoze^r (far
 ouermatched with the great nu-
 bre of the fyerce Turkes) was
 slayne hym selfe with .ii. valiante
 prelates, cleped Strigonia and
 Maradinus, and with verye ma-
 ny Nobles besyde, among whom
 were these two, namely Ambrose
 Sarcon, & Grego^re John Uai-
 uode his brother.

But alacke the wofull kyng Le-
 wes being destitute of his before
 appoynted horsemen, coulde not
 escape with his lyfe. For in flying
 awaye, by chaunce he hapned in

The slaught-
 er of the no-
 bles of Hun-
 garie.

The Turkyſhe

to a certayne blynde muddy ditche, out of the which when he enforced his hoſe to clymbe vp the banke, he fell backwarde vpon hym, and preſſed hym downe, in to the myſe, and for becauſe that he was ſore lodē and encumbred with his heuie and vnweldy harneſſes, he was not able to drawe hym ſelfe from vnder his hoſe: and ſo at length he was compelled moſte miſerably there to ende his lyfe.

The miſerable
death of
kyng Lewes

The Germaines certes, and the Boemyens (whiche were all footmen) dydde not a little withſtand theyr force. But for al that at lengthe they were ſlayne eche mothers ſonne, a fewe hoſemen there were, whence eſcaped.

Solyman much marueled at Lewes his fooliſhnes, whence wolde

wolde better to matche with such
 a royal army of .cc. M. men, ha-
 uing so fewe in his host. Imme-
 diatly after this Soliman went
 with his armie to Bude, & there
 he toke y^e castel, yelded vp to him
 on these conditiōs, that both the
 men and al they^r priuate goodes
 shoulde be saued harmeles and
 vnspoyled, the whiche couenaū-
 tes he kepte iustlye. After this he
 caused .ii. brasen ymages (made
 in tyme past by the cōmaundmēt
 of kyng Mathias of singuler cū-
 nyng workemen) to be caried to
 Constantinople, and there to be
 set in the market place vpon two
 pyllars wade very gorgeously of
 marble in a perpetuall renews
 braunce & token of this victo^ry.

¶ Solymān
 wan Bude.

An other ex-
 ample of So-
 lyman his fis-
 delitye.

This battayle was in the same
 yere of oure lo^rde, whiche we re-

D.ii.

her-

The Turkyſhe

heard before. in. D. xxvi. on the
xxix. daye of Auguſte. But nowe
Solymā after this victorie (ta-
rying but a ſhorte whyle in Hun-
gary, becauſe witer was at hāo)
retourned to his emperial ſea of
Conſtantinople.

Johānes Ca-
ryon writeth
þ Solymā
brought to þ
ſyge of Wien
e. xl. m. ſoul
diers of the
whiche. lxxx.
m was ſlayn
at ſundry al-
ſaultes & ma-
ny alſo dyed.
at theſe re-
turne home,
for lacke of
vitayles.

Neither dyd he after this attēpte
any thing againſt the Chriſtiens
ſaue only to haue taken Wien, in
the ſyge wherof, we (thoroughe
the ayde, and aſſiſtence of God,
and great manhooe of the Ger-
maynes, gettyng the victorie w-
oute ſpyelde ſowghten) knewe in
howe great daunger & hazarde,
all chriſtendome ſtoode.

And doubtles oure lord and de-
fendour Jeſu Chriſte, wolde all
Chriſten princes to be admoniſ-
hed by that great peryl to be cir-
cumſpect, and to take good heed
to them

to them selues, least they chaūce
to be bꝛowght vnder, yf they be
assauted agayne at vnwares, of
the Turkes. I woulde ye shulde
perswade your selfe this (mooste
redoubted Cesar) that Soliman
whiche naturally is desyrous of
gloꝝy and pꝛayse, & also through
his manifold conquestes & large
Empyꝛe, howlde and foꝝwarde,
to pourpose nothing moꝛe wyth
hym selfe, then to overcome at
lengthe kyngdomes & countrey=
es, subiecte to your maiestie. Foꝝ
I haue heard saye of through ho
nest men, (whose woꝛdes maye
well be trusted) that this Soly=
man was wonte oft tynies to say
that bothe Rome and the rule bes
ydes of all the west, dyd belong
to hym of ryght, because that he
was the lawfull successour of Cōs

Solima chas
lengerh by
lawefull suc
cession & rule
& gouernaūg
of the westre
countreys.

The Turkyſhe

ſtatinus Emperour, whiche wā
Byzantium, and called it Con-
ſtantinople. Furthermoze your
maieſtie knoweth ryght wel that
Solymā knoweth very perfitt-
ly, the ſtate and condition of all
Chriſtian Princes, and alſo that
he is of ſuche a ſtomacke, and of
ſuche power, that he bothe wyl
and maye vndertake dyuers ex-
peditions at one tyme. Beſydes
this he goeth about nothing raſh-
ly, but w a wonderful delibera-
tion and iudgement. To be ſhort
he is endued with very many ex-
cellent vertues, as is farre from
theſe two notable & ſingular vi-
ces, Auarice, and crueltye, with
the whiche his auncſtours Se-
linus, Bayazet, and Mahomet
were ſore infected.

But aboue al thing he is deuout
in hys

Solymā hys
maners, and
condition.

in his religion, and very liberal,
whiche two thinges lone setteth
a man a losse, and causeth hym
hyghlye to be regarded. For reli-
gion is the mother of ryghtwise-
nes and temperancy, and libera-
litie winneth hym the loue and
heartes of his souldyours, and
soweth a stedfast hope of reward
in all theyr myndes, whyche en-
deuour theym self by vertue and
inanhode to clymbe to honour &
prouotion. Furthermoze Hebra-
im⁹ bassa (which next vnder him
is of highest authoritie & ruleth
all thinges) hath the lyke condi-
tions & vertues. For he is couēted
righteous in all his doynges, &
euen of nature sober, chaste & pa-
ciēt. Also those whiche come vnto
him for diuers sutes & matters of
controuerſie, he both herith most

The strengthe
of liberalitie,

The Turkyſhe

freely and gentellye, and alſo diſpatcheth theyꝝ ſutes without delaye. There be other.ii. Baſſayes whiche be as ready at Hebꝝaꝝim⁹ his commaundement, as though he were theyꝝ lord and maſter, by cauſe that he, as well in warlyke as ciuill matters, and alſo in gathering vp money in al þ turkes Pꝛouinces, is egal almoſt in authoritie to the emperour. He was borne in a towne in Macedonye, called Parga, not very far from Corcica.

He was ſeruant to Schender baſſa whoſe daughter afterward he maryed to his wyfe. But he, (beynge broughte vp euen from his chyldehoode with Soliman) was alwayes of ſuche ſobꝛe, and honeſt conditions, and vſed the pꝛinces loue & fauour ſo modeſtly, that

ly, that he was nothyng proude
ne arrogant therof, as for þ most
part theie gentlemen of the firste
head be, whiche commyng vp of
base blood, to hygh honour, doe
abuse the bountifulnesse of fauo
rable fortune, Soliman therfore
fauored hym so highlye, that he
hath cast awaye many men, only
because they enuied hym, among
whome was Farates bassa, whi
che was put to death because he
grudged þ Hebraymus was cal
led to so highe dignitie.

Pyrrhus also for the same cause,
was put of from the counsaile &
banished the courte. Mustapha
bassa (which was buryed the last
yere) for the ielfe same thing had
runne in to his Princes displea
sure, saue that the prince him self
pardoned hym his faute, only at

D.v.

the

The loue þ
Soltman be
reth to ward
Hebraymus.

The Turkyſhe

the interceſſion of his own ſyſter
whiche was before married to Bo
ſtanges, whole heade Selymus
ſtrake of, but at y^e tyme ſhe was
the wyfe of the ſame Muſtapha.
Nowe as towching the whole re
uenues of the turkyſh Emperour:
The Emperour receyueſh yere
ly (the proſyts of the Souldens
kyngdome reckoned and acoun
ted togyther with his owne) thre
ſcore hundred thouſande crow
nes.

Of the whiche he diſburſeth. xl b.
c. iii. yet not withſtandynge ſo ofte
as it pleaſeth hym to take his ſub
iectes in tyme of warre, he get
teth euen of the leaſt ſumme (by
ſuche occaſion preſcrybed for the
people to paye) innumerable ry
ches and treaſure.

In ſo muche that (as concerning
his

The reuenues
of y^e turke
his landes.

hys treasure house) he gayneth rather by his warres than loseth any thyng.

Furthermoze he hym self hath mo pꛑecious stones, and greater treasures, then al the pꛑinces besyde of the worlde, if they were al layde togyther.

Besyde this, he hath so many brasen pyeces, with all thynges fyt and necessary to them belonging, so many tentes and pavilions, so muche harneyes & weapon, suche a number of shippes, and galleyes, that any man (whiche knoweth anye thyng at all of our skarsity and want) wyl lone iudge that he may inuade, & war vpon diuers pꛑinces at one tyme and howlde theym all wagge togyther.

And truly lyke as your maiestie
Doeth

The turkes
infinite treasures.

The Turkyſhe

doeth rule and gouerne mo cou-
treys and kingdomes, then any
other Prince of the west, euen so
Solymān (what in power, and
what in largenesse of Lordshyp
and Doininion) farre excedeth w
out comparison al kynges of the
east, of whome any hystoꝝye ma-
keth mention: wherefoze manye
men thynke that God wyll nowe
bꝝyng all the world agayne
in to one monarchye, &
make one gouerner
of the whole.

that here

by, it

may please hym to make your
maiestie, by one conquest &
victoꝝy, as wel in dede as
in name, most mygh-
tyest, noble, and
redoubted
Cesar.

Of the order and discipline of the Turkysh warres
fare. Cap. xii.



All the puissance and strength of the turkes warres, consisteth in those mene which they cal the war

ryours of the Porte.

These be chese pyked and chosen men, parte of them be men of armyes, and parte footemen.

Of these, they whiche be called

Spachi oglani.

Spachi oglani, are most worthily esteined. For these Spachi oglani (beyng nurtered in þe place called of them Clausura, & there brought vp in learnyng, and exercised

Chapter I The Turkeyshe

exercised in fence and feates of chivalry) be regarded and taken as the Emperours chyldzen.

They be also sent forth of embassage and in comission to accomplishe the Emperours behestes, namelpe yf any thyng of muche dignitie and honour, ozels anye matter of wayght be in hande.

And these rule and gouerne the prouinces, and haue suche other lyke offices and dignities vnder them. To these Spachi oglani, be married noble mennes daughters, brought vp in the Clausure befoze sayde, and furthermore yf emperours owne sisters and his daughters.

To be shorte these be yf mooste noblest, and stande highest in theyr princes fauour of any other.

They haue more bewtifulle and
swift

Swifte horses, and they moze goz-
grouisly trapped, apparell lyned
with moze costly furre, seruaun-
tes of body stronger and cleaner
in theyr apparell, then any other
kynde of men with the Turkes.

The cause of this their costlye
weede, and the maintenaunce of y
same, be the riche spoyles of Per-
sia, and great prayes of Alcayze.
For befoze in Mahomets tyme,
they neither ware costlye fures,
precious stones, costes embrou-
dred with golde, ne yet clad them-
selve in silken weede. These be in
number a. M. and eche one of the
hath .iii. oz. .iiii. oz at the most but
x. seruauntes. The whiche weare
bpō theyr heades copped hattes,
whiche they call Sarcols; layde
about with golden lace, and a fes-
ther in the toppe.

The cause of
y turkes gen-
tylmen theyr
so gorgiouse
apparel.

Spachi

The Turkyſhe

Spachi oglani them ſelfe weare
vppon theyꝝ heades Turbānes,
(we muſte nedes vſe their wooꝝ
des) and clothe theyꝝ bodyes, in
clothe of golde, diuerſlye embꝛo-
dered, & in veluet eyther of pur-
ple oꝝ els of ſom other colour.

When the Emperoureꝝ rydeth
oute of the citie, they ryde all on
his ryghte hande. Furthermoꝝe
on his lefte hande there rydeth a
m. knyghtes lykewiſe, called Su-
laſtri, whiche be in all poyntes
brought vp lyke to the Spachi,
and be euen as noble as they, &
haue lyke apparell and armour.
To theſe. ii. M. knyghtes all the
reſt do reuerence, lyke as foꝝ an
example, to the. cc. nobles, which
the french king hath in his court
is accuſtomed to be done.

Of theſe very many ryde openly

in harneyes, and haue they: ho:ses trapped (after the custome of Persyens) with litle short trap: pynges fynely wrought and em: bodered lyke Damaske. Thine: diatly after these two wynges of ho:semen, a. M. knyghtes mo cal led Ulufagi, do folowe.

Elufagi.

These trulpe be chosen out parte
of the Janizars (whiche for some
notable facte be promoted from
footmen to y order of his knightes)
and part of seruinge menne,
(whiche haue done the Bassayes
and Bellerbegs faythful & stout
seruice in theyr warres) whome
the Emperour after the death of
theyr maysters, thozough many
mennes good reporte, receyueth
to his seruice. And these .iij. orders
and degrees of souldyers,
do consist whollie of Christens,
whiche

The Turkeyshe

Caripici.

whiche neuerthelesse befoze haue renounced Chzist and his religion. After these, Caripici, (foz so they be called of the Turkes) do ryde, beyng also in numbre. i. These be lyght horsmen and singuler conning breakers of horse, and so nymble in battayle, with bolue, speare, shyld and swearde that they wooke feates (lyke the Hamalukes) whiche appeare to passe mannes strengthe and power. All these certes be Mahometaynes, gathered to gyther oute of dyuerse and soundre prouinces, that is to wyte, oute of Persia, Turcomania, Siria, Africa, Alarbia, Scithia, and India.

They haue very great wages and this priuiledge besyde graunted theym of the Turke, that so long as his courte lyeth at Constanti-

stantinople, they may both wynter and sommer, where they wyl.

Euerye theyr weeke on the mondaye, they sende certayne of theyr compaigne to the Porte (for so they do cal it) to receyue theyr dewe wagyes & stypende, whiche they receyue without delaye.

So the Turkyssh Emperour goeth alwayes enuironned, with a bend of.iiii. thousand principal and pycked horsmen, the knyghtes seruautes beyng not reckoned in this number. For there be verie many of them also whiche lykewyse folowe the Emperour, & as touchyng theyr apparel, armour, & horses, be as gorgeously set forth as theyr owne masters, but they haue their places appointed a parte, so y they mingle not w the other before reherfed.

Q.ii.

Of

The Turkyſhe
Of the Turkes footemen
 called Janizers.
 Cap. xlii.

The Janizars.



He emperour hath
 all wayes aboute
 hym in hys garde,
 aboute. xii. M. Janizars,
 most strong
 and puyſſant footemen,
 the whiche be alſo of thoſe,
 whiche haue forſaken Chriſte.
 Theſe be electe and choſen (when
 they be but verie babes) oute of
 the moſte warlyke and valyaunt
 Chriſtyn nations, and be foſte-
 red parte of them in the princes
 Claufure, and the reſte with the
 Turkes in Alſia the leſſe. For by
 cauſe y all y boyes whiche be ey-
 ther payed to the Turke for try-
 bute, or els that his ſouldiers get
 with theyr forragnges in warre
 be di-

The Turke
 hathe Boyes
 payed to him
 for tributes.

be distributed among the turkes
and brought vp with theyr fami-
ly in theyr houses, and theyr na-
mes be diligentlpe noted in cer-
tayne skrowles, that as well the
numbre of them whiche encrease
as of them that decay & dye, may
certaynly be knowen, and euery
one of these boyes doeth learne
one handy crafte or other, which
maye profit in warre, & besyde y
exerciseth them selve y they maye
becomyng in handlyng such we-
apons, wherwith they may fight
eyther a farre of, or at hand stro-
kes. They which be chosen out of
these to go to warre, weare vpon
theyr heades certayne cappes of
white clothe, but of a verpe rude
shape, muche lyke to a hose, and
they starche these cappes so hard
with glewe, that they wil easelye

The educati-
on of the Ja-
nizars.

The Turkyſhe

beare the dynte of any ſwoꝝde, & that parte of theſe cappes which hang ouer their forehead, is layde with a gowlden lace of no ſmalle price, in whiche lace is wrought as it were a lytle ſheth, wherein is ſet their buſſhe of fethers, lyke as we ſee in the creast of an Helmet, & theſe cappes on this wyſe adourned, they cal **Exarcols**.

What weapons the Jazizars vſe.

They carye alwayes with theym a ſawlcypion, an armpyng dagger and a lytle battleaxe hangyng behynde them at theyꝝ gyꝝdle. Furthermore they vſe to ſhote in harkabuſyes and handegunnes befoꝝe reherſed, and handle them very redelye.

Many of theym carye Jauelynges and many other ſuch like warrhelyke weapons.

Befoꝝe the tyme of **Selimus** there

there was a great numbze of these
souldiers, but nowe there is not
very many. In stede of harneys
they were certayne iackes wrou-
ght and stitched thozoughe oute
with threde, so that ke as is possi-
ble. They? for of a straunge
fourme, for they? not they?
whole bearde, but letteth y? parte
only growe long, whiche hageth
downe from the ouer lyppe.

The fashon
of the turkes
beardes.

The most part of these Janizers
be Hungariens, Sclauoniens, &
Albanoyes, the rest Grekes, Ger-
maynes, Poloniens, Seruiens,
& other westren men.

But of the whole numbze and
order of the Janizars about. vi.
in. of the ancientest be chosen out
the which do immediatly attende
vpon the emperour, and not vpo
the Belerbegges (as we see that

Q.iiii.

vpon

The Turkyſhe

bppon the kynges maieſtie, hys
garde doeth.)

Alſo there be .x. M. younge men
broughte vp in diuers places of
his prouinces, whiche excercyſe
they ſelf in ſuch warlyke know-
lege and practiſe, as in the begin-
nyng the Janizars vſe. And out
of theſe .ii. kyndes of Janizars,
ſouldiers be choſen to ſupply the
rowmes & offices of them y^e dye.

Furthermoze they haue not al-
lyke ſtipende, but euery mannes
wages is encreaſed, accordinge
to hys deſertes, and hereto they
nede neyther comendation ne fa-
uour, for bycauſe that he that at-
tempteth anye hardye and noble
enterpriſe in the preſens of many
men, he ſhall alwayes after, yf he
get the victoꝝ, lyue plentifully,
and if he be overcome, miſerably.
whiche

The turkes
warreyers be
rewarded e-
uery man af-
ter his ſcates
& qualities.

which is the very cause that they
proue the mooste myghtyest and
puyssaunt souldyers, as we haue
founde (to our payne) in dyuers
battayles.

For after the reygne of Amu-
rathes, whiche dyd first institute
the orders of these Janizars, we
neuer fynde that they wer put to
flyght in an whole & set fyelde.

To be short, the Janizars haue
one chefe and head ruler emong
them, w^{ch} whome they be alwayes
vnder the same pavilion, & there
distribute suehe offices emonge
them selues, as be expedient and
necessarpe for theym. For some of
them haue charge to dresse theyr
meate, and other some to set vp, &
take downe theyr pavilion.

There be also of them whiche
ouersee the watche of the pavili-

Q. v.

on, &

The Turkeyshe

on, and so they lyue without cō-
tention moſte quietly. Euery hū-
dred and euery thouſande, hath
theyꝝ capitayne, vntil ye come at
length to the graund Capitayne
and him whiche is higheſt in au-
thoritie, whome they call Aga.

¶ Aga is as
much to ſaye
as þe graunde
capitayne of
the Janizars

Beside this. cc. hūdred of higher
ſtature then the reſt, and thoſe of
the beſt archers, be choſen out of
the Janizars, the whiche with
theyꝝ bowes bent, and their ſha-
fts redye nocked, do compaſſe a-
bout the Emperour, when he ry-
deth, theſe be called Solachi.

Solachi.

They were ſackes ſumwhat ſho-
ter then the reſt of the Janizars.

They weare on theyꝝ heades,
whyte copped hattes, in the tops
whereof they prick theꝝ buſſhe
of fethers. And trulye this orde
of the Janizars is nothyng els,
than

then was in tyme past the host of footemen of the Macedoniens, wherwith Alexandre the greate, subdued all the Easte. And nowe also the turkes, euen as they be lordes & gouerners of the Macedonien kyngdome, so lykewyse they appere to followe the discipline and ordre of warre, whiche the owlde kynges of Macedony instituted, Al be it in some thynges they differ from them.

The turkes followe the Macedoniens, in the fashions of theyr warres.

For the Macedonypens vsed in warre, longe speares, an Halberyon, a sallet, & an yron shyld, whiche hunge alwayes readye, at theyr backes, that so often as nede requyred to fight with swearde at hand strokes, they might haue it readye for theyr Defence.

Of this kynde certes of footemen, and of the horsemen, before reherced

The Turkyſhe
 rehearſed, the princes pozt whol-
 ly conſiſteth, with the whiche (as
 is befoze mentioned) ofte tymes
 aydyng his hoſte halfe vanquiſ-
 ſhed and redye to flye, he hath at-
 chpyed moſte worthye and noble
 victories. All other kyndes of
 hoꝝmen be vnder y Bellerbegs.

Of the Bellerbegs
 and the Sanyakes.
 Cap. xlii.



A Bellerbeg.

Sanyake.

Bellerbeg certes
 in the Turkyſhe
 ſpeche ſignifyeth
 as much as a head
 of Nobles oꝝ a ca-
 pitayne of Cappy-
 taynes. Of theſe there be but.ii.
 and they be the chefe and graūde
 Capitaynes of al the Turkyſhe
 hoꝝmen, they gouerne the Sani-
 ackes alſo, whiche be the lieute-
 nantes

nauntes and Capitaynes of the prouinces, chosen for some singular vertues and qualities to this office. The one of the Belerbegs tarpeth alwayes in Asia the lesse and dwelleth in a cite of Galatia, called Cutheia. And the other abydeth in Romania, at a cite in Seruia called Sophia.

Furthermoze eche of theym haue many countreyes and prouinces vnder hyin, the which albe it in Bayazet his tyme were in numbze but. xlvi. yet neuerthelesse afterwarde, as the Empryre was enlarged, by Selimus and Solymán, euen so the numbze of them dyd encrease.

Nowe vnder the Saniackes, be certayne noble warriours called vnderbassates (with vs peti-
capitaynes) and other, named Timor-
Timor-
Underbassates.

The Turkeyshe

Timozotes
be they which
lyue of y^e lāde
that they re-
ceyue at the
Turke hys
hand, for Ti-
mar in theyr
speche signi-
fyeth a spelde
Lusp.

Timozotes, whiche accordynge
to the numbre, rate and valewe,
of the townes, landes, and tene-
mentes whiche they possesse, be
bounde to fynde and kepe horse-
menne, to ayde the Turke in hys
warres, and to gyue to euery one
of them yerely, for his stypende.
iii. M. Aspares, whiche sūme of
turkysh money, maketh with vs
lx. ducates. If so be that anye of
these horsemen be fownde slacke,
or negligent, eyther in attending
to his horse, or in keepyng of hys
harneyes, whiche is cōmitted, &
geuen vnto hym, he is strayghte
wayes thrust oute of his place.
But the Bellerbegs, so ofte as
theyr Emperoure sendeth theym
commaundement, wyll assemble
and gather together. lx. m. horse-
men or mo, in verye shorte tyme
and fewe

and fewe dayes . And the hozles
men certes of Asia y lesse, bzing
the moſte goodly ſhyldes, bowes
battayle axes, and ſawlichions,
But they of Romania uſe ſpeare
and ſhyldes (after the maner and
cuſtome of the Albanoife) but ve
ry fewe bowes. And theſe be alſo
farre ſtronger of bodye, then the
other of Asia, all be it they haue
better hozles and thoſe moze coſt
ly trapped.

But they all ingenerallye do
weare ſteple topt hattes, whiche
they call Turbantes, made ey
ther of ſkinnes oz els of ſome o
ther thyng, every man after hys
owne fantaſie.

¶ Of the Moſellines.

Cap. xv.

There

The Turkyſhe



Here be certayne other
yet, whiche be Turkes
borne, whome the Tur-
kyſh emperour in tyme
paſt, accoꝝdyng to euery one his
actes and dedes, gaue land and
loꝝdſhyy, gotten in diuers victo-
ries, with this pꝛouiſion, that e-
uery one of them, foꝛ eche acre of
lande he receyued, ſhoulde fynde
the emperour one hoꝝleman, oꝛ .ii.
footmen ſo oft as he toke in hãde
any great warre oꝛ expedition, &
theſe be called Moſſelynes.

Of the whiche often tynes, moe
then .vi. m. hoꝝmen, and a great
numbre of footmen, do aſſemble
together to ſerue the Emperour.
But certes they be of ſmal pꝛice,
and can do lytle eyther in pollicy
oꝛ yet in ſtrengthe. Theſe Moſel-
lynes haue certayne (as it were)
ſurueyꝛ

Surveyors appointed to them
by the prince, whiche surveyinge
throughte al the Turkes prouin-
cies, dothe diligently surveye
theyr landes & selle them there
after very extremely.

¶ Of the Alcauzies other

was called fatali couldjores.

Cap. xvi.



Al the rest of the Tur-
kis the horsmen be daine
foz tunes knightes. go-
yng on warfearne with
out any certain wages, and they
be called Alcauzi.

And these trulie be euill of na-
ture most stroung & cruell the-
ues. They go all to ragged and
torne, and weare bpō theyr hea-
des, cappes made of skynnes.

They neuer venter theym selvs

R. i.

in

Alcauzies.

The Alcanzi
as be knowe-
ers and foze
pyckers.

KIKKX. 10. The Turky she
in warre, but onelye for hope of
praye and spoyle. When they
prince maketh battayle in to any
countre, they ryde before the
army, one dayes iourney, or els
it. cruelly wastynge al thyng with
fyre & swoorde. There be of these
often tymes mo then. xxx. M. to
whome there is one Capitayne,
wyle & experte in warlike know-
lege, appoynted. Truly these me-
were they, whiche the yere laste
past, (when as Solymann besie-
ged Uten, passinge by the Citie,
dyd suche cruel slaughter & mur-
dre thozoughout al the countrey,
that marcheth vpon Lyncium, &
(the siltie owlde men mooste un-
mercifully slayne) and þe townes
wasted and consumed with fyre)
carped away w them very many
prisoners. Among these Alcanzi
be very

be verye manye Martelloffens,
Mallachiens, and Tartaryens,
men without al pitle and gentles-
nes.

Of the Mappes.

Cap. viii.



Here is yet an other
kynde of souldyers
called Mapi, But
these be foote men,
whome the prouyn-

The Mapi-
es.

ces and cities vnder the Turke,
make forth to battayle at his cō-
maundement. And doeth geue to
eche one of them for theyr wages
euerye moneth thre crownes of
golde. They be all bowe men for
the moſte parte, But yet in verye
dede, they be but hogheades and
flaues, going alwayes wout har-
nepes, & veriy vnfit for warre.

R. ii.

So her

wherefoze the emperour ſo oft as
he maketh warre on the ſeaſ, he
uſeth theſe ſlaues to rowe in his
galies, but in battaile by land he
hathe theym in ſtede of thoſe la-
bourers, who (as is before ſaide)
our warriours uſe in digginge,
vndermininge, or ſpylling of dit-
ches, and in ſuche other lyke toy-
ling labour neceſſary ſal warres
as it was euidently knowne at
the ſiege of Rhodes and Uyen.

And the turkiſhe prince letteth
ſo littel ſtoze by theſe ſelowes ly-
ues, that oft tymes he ſpyllith the
ditches of thoſe cyties whiche he
aſſaulteth, with theym, that the
Janizars here by, maye haue re-
dyer paſſage to gyue an aſſaute.

Yet this notwithstanding they
haue alwayes a ſingular good
warryour to theyr Capitaine.

Of the visires or lordes
of the pryue counsaile.

Cap. i. viii.



Visithose be called,
whiche be of the Em-
peroure his pryue
counsaile. For he con-
sulteth with these, of
all thinges as wel belonging to
peace as warre. There be of these
but. iiii. or. iiii. at the most.

But as the fashion is there now
a dayes, it is sayde that, there be
but only. iiii. whiche be Hebra-
mus, Alar, and Cassimus.

The visires be elect out of those
men whiche befoze hath forsaken
Christ & his religion. These cer-
tes euen as they be of hyghest
authoritie, so likewise they haue
infynite riches.

But yet this they great power

R. iiii.

is for

visires.

There be. iiii.
of these vis-
ires & they
sit. iiii. tymes
in the weke
in the place of
iudgement
which is cal-
led W. theym
duran to here
the complain-
tes of luters
& the ambassa-
gles of forain
nations. Luf.

is for the moſte part, ſoze enuyed
and grudged at, & putteth them
in many leoperdyes and peryls.
For many tymes they be hanged
at their pꝛynces pleasure. For ſo
was Acomathes Gendich, at the
commaundement of Bayazet, ſo
was Muſtapha and Janus, at
the wyl of Selymus, ſo was Fa-
rates alſo, at the commaunde-
mente of this Solpman.

Sometyme they be put oute
of office, and depꝛyued of theyꝝ
dignitie, as it chaunced to Py-
thus, not many yeares agoe,
which nowe (wythered with age)
is gladd to lyue a pꝛyuate lyfe,
in a certayne byllage, by pꝛin-
ces his permiſſion.

But nowe as towchyng bys
warres, all expeditions be orde-
red after the counſaile of the Be-
lerbegs

letbegs, whiche be also often ty-
mes at the same tyme wysirs, as
Hebraimus in the batayle of Hū
garve agaynste kynge Lewys,
was both Helletbeg and wysir.
The Eunike Sinamus was so
lykewyse, whiche was slayne un-
der Selim in the felde fough-
ten at Hama.

Of the languages and lan-

guages used in the Turkes
Cap. xix.



At the turkes court
certes dyuerse lan-
guages be vsed, in
all the whiche euery
man almoste, hath
knowledge eyther more or lesse:
Lyke as in þe court of your noble
maiestie, they speake frenche spa-
nysh, the german, & the Italiē
tonge

The languages which be
used chiefly
in the Turke
his court.

tounge. But trulye amongest the
Turkes, the Turke tounge
(which the prince him selfe useth)
is most set by. And the Arabike
the next, in the which the booke of
theyr lawe (called Alcoran) is
written; & at the turkes engene-
rally use in theyr writing & Ara-
bique letters. Next the Arabike &
Sclauonyen taketh place, the
whiche, because it setteth in most
countreys, & Janizars speke, and
be most redy therein.

The greke tounge hath the fourth
place, the which the inhabitours
of Constantinople & the citizens
of euery cite in al Grece, do vse.

¶ Of the paynfulnes of the
Turkes in theyr warres. And last of al
the authours aduise and counsaile
to the Emperours his grace, by
he shoulde vse the Christen armes
in all poyntes agaynst the

Turkes. Cap. xxi. The

The Turkes excerpse & kepe the lawes of armes and dyscipline of warre so straitly & iustly, that herein they farre excell the owlde Grekes and Romaines. Ther is neuer heard any contention oʒ bʒall emonge theym. For euery such faute is death though it be neuer so smal. In thʒee poyntes certes the Turkes be muche moze praysewothy then our souldyours. The fyrst is, that they so redylye obeye theyr Capitaines, whiche emonge our men is seeldome seene. The seconde by cause there is no daunger of lyfe so manifest, y can cause them to drawe backe oʒlynke in syght, perswading their selfe so to do, thʒowghe this rashe and fonde opynion. That it is certaynly oʒdayned to euery

The turkes
be more to be
prayed then
our soldyers
for thʒe causes.

The Turkyſhe

euery man, yea afoze he be bozne,
howe and when he ſhall dye. The
thyrde, & they can lyue withoute
bzeade and wyne very long, con-
tent with ryſe and water, yea ofte
tymes they be well pleaſed and
content to lyue without fleſſhe, &
if it chaunce them to haue ſmall
ſtoze and ſkarcitie of ryſe, they
vſe in ſtede of it, powdered fleſh,
bzozen into ſmall pyeces & bea-
ten (as it were) to powder.

They carry very muche of this
powder with them (when they go
on warrefare) in their wallettes,
and when nede is, they myngle it
with warme water, and ſo drinke
it, and herewith be nowryſhed.

Furthermoze they be wonte
when they be ſoze pyned, to lette
theyr hoſes blud, and with theyr
blud

The powder
of ſtamped
broſe.

The turkes
in greate ne-
ceſſitie, wyll
drinke theyr
hoſe blood.

bloodde to pꝛolong and nouryſh
theyꝝ owne lyfe, yea they wil eate
hoꝛſe fleſſhe with all theyꝝ hear-
tes.

To be ſhoꝛte, they beate their pe-
nurpe, and wante of all thinges
much better then our ſouldiers,
whiche nowe, yea in theyꝝ tentes
wyl not be pleaſed withoute dy-
uers dyſſhes.

The deſeate
nes of ſchyl-
liſh ſouldi-
ers.

Wherefoꝛe there is nothyng
moꝛe harder, noꝛ that owght ra-
ther to be well wayed and conſy-
dered of your maieſtie, in taking
thys warre in hande, then a ſure
meanes and pollicye ſaulfelye to
pꝛouyde, and conducte vitayles
foꝛ your armye, eſpecially bread
and wyne, the whiche two thyn-
ges neuertheleſſe the olde Ro-
maynes dyd not ſo much regard
plea

The fashions
of the Romans
in their wars,
when they la-
ched breade.

pleased oulpe and content, with
water & meale sodden to gether
in caldrons, And this they had
by an ordinarie lawe & custome.
If they wolde eate bread at anye
tyme, they made certayne cakes,
whiche they baked ether vnder
ashes, or els in ouens of yron ca-
ried vpon carres after theyr host
for the same pourpose. For this
lett vs perswade our selfe sted-
fastly, If we go to mete this our
ennemye, that the Turkes will not
suffer any vitayles to be brought
after vs to our tentes.

For by reason of theyr great nu-
bze of hoxses they scowze farre a-
bode, and so will shutte vp and
stop the free passage to oure ten-
tes on euery syde. And trulpy ther
is no other wayes to prouyde a-
gainste this policie, But that

euery

Marke well
the counsaile
of the autho-
for prouision
of vitayles.

euery souldyer cary with him all
such thinges as be necessary and
expedient for the sustentation of
his lyfe, as wallets ful of meale,
bread twyse baked, or suche other
like. Also this must be well borne
in mynde & obserued dyligentlye
that our legions go alwayes in
battaile araye, and that they be
compassed about with light goon-
ners, also that they be not ouer
laden with muche baggage.

For if our graund Capitain and
holste leader Iesus Chyste, wll
gyue your maiestie that grace &
good fortune, ones to matche
the chystien souldiours with the
Turkys, with out doubt you
shall atchpye the most assured &
noble victorie. And here also it is
to be obserued, that y most puis-
saunt and stroung legions of

the

The counsel
of the author
in the araye
of our holste.

The Turkyſhe

the footmen of Germany, be firſt
broughte forth, that they maye
thorough theyr ſtrength and po-
wer not only withſtand þe turkes
ſpyce hoſe men, but alſo dyue
them backe, & kepe them of, vntill
at lengthe they maye enter to the
footemen. The Turkes hoſt cer-
tes of footemen, althoughe it be
moſte ſtronge and myghtye, yet
they can neuer be able to matche
with the ſpere men of Germany,
eſpecially if they be ayded & hol-
pen with the gunners of Boeme,
Spayne, & Italye. If ſo be that
þe Janizars be ones put to flight
then truly we ſhall haue without
farther reſiſtaunce, al theyr arti-
lary and ordinaūce, theyr carres
and cariage, yea and their pau-
lions alſo, with all thynges be-
longyng to the ſame. It ſhal not
much

much skyl if the hoxlemen escape
fre eche one, seyng that we know
by experience, that al the strēgth
and power of the Turkeysh hoste
standeth onely by the Janizars.

Nowe if it be oure chaunce to
put theym thus to flyghte, then
may our hoxmen saufly ynough
although they be but fewe in nū-
bre, pursue and folowe the chace.
but so that they ryde not very far
from our fotemen, lest perchaūce
they be compassed about and en-
closed of theyr subtyle and wylve
enemyes. For seyng that as wel
thelpyght hoxmen as those in cō-
plete harneyes be wel and surely
arned, they maye boldlye chace
their enemyes, & by & by retrace
agayne to the footmen. And cer-
tes it shal profit vs muche i this
battayle, if all the rankes of our
fote,

footemen of the rearward, haue
ſheldes and targats, wherewith
they may harmleſſe receyue their
enemies arrowes, and ſaue their
bodies whole, vntill they come
to handſtrokes. For the arrowes
as it were an hapy ſtorme, wylbe
ſhotte ſo thicke, that many a ſola
dier ſhall wiſſhe for armour, or
for ſome other thyng to defende
theyr bodies withal. And for ex
ample of this ye ſhall vnderſtand
that Marcus Antonius in tyme
paſt, dyd by no other meanes ne
pollicie defeate the arrowſhote of
the Parthyens, but only by coue
ryng his ſouldyers heades with
ſheldes and targats.

The Romayns alſo after hym
in the battel agaynſt the Gothes
and Hunnyens (whiche were all
in a maner archers) makinge

uer they? heades as it wer a pen-
tyes o; a vaulte with they? shyl-
des, ranne as fast as they coulde
vpon they? enemyes, because þ
with fyghtyng at hand, they dyd
a great deale sooner atchyeue the
victorye. To be shorthe, the chiefe
poynte and last of all, is that we
earnestlye make our cōmon sup-
plications to the everliuing and
almighty God, that this expedi-
tion (after it be ones begonne) be
not prolonged, but that we maye
fozth with ioyne in battayle with
our enemyes and fyght.

For the Turkes certes (yf the
battayle be prolonged) what tho-
rough þ great multitude of their
horses and hardnes of they? sol-
dyers, and what throughe the in-
numerable milions of golde, the
whiche they possesse, they maye

yf we deferre
to fyghte w
the turkes be
ry long, they
will weare
vs at length.

S. i,

easely

The Turkyſhe

eaſely at lengthe vanquyſſhe vs
and eſcape with the victoꝝ. But
yf the felde be foughten without
farther delay it is very lyke that
the foteinen of our army ſhal get
vs this noble victoꝝ.

But nowe foꝝ as muche as (yf it
ſhoulde be our chaunce to ioyne
in this battayle) the Dyle muſte
rũne foꝝ the gouernaunce of the
whole worlde , I thinke it meete
& neceſſary ȳ the moſte & greateſt
pꝛouiſion poſſible, be made of al
thinges ȳ can be thoughte & iud-
ged neceſſarye foꝝ any warre (as
they commonly be wonte to doe,
whiche be in greate feare theym-
ſelfe) and not to regarde their y-
dle fãtalies & vnꝛoſitable woꝝ-
des, which ſay tuſh foꝝ ȳ turkes,
befoꝝe they haue a taſte of them,
ȳ hereby after the battel be ones
begũe

begone, al thinges, shalbe so wel
 ordered, & prouided for of our be
 halfe, & not only in manhode, ar-
 mour, aray, artillarie & in suche
 other like thinges, but also in nu-
 bre and multitude of soldyours,
 we maye be egal, or at the leaste,
 not muche behynde the Turkes.
 But certayne men there be whi-
 che thinke that the Turke maye
 more easely be vanquished and
 put to flyght, if he be suffered to
 enuade eyther Austria or Italy,
 then if the Christieng, marchyng
 forth in to his prouinces, shulde
 there set vpon hym, where as be-
 syde the labour and paynes of
 theyr long iourneye, they myght
 peraduenture sustaine great dis-
 pleasure and hurte for lacke of
 bytayles.

This opinion peraduenture wer

S.ii.

not

Whether it
 be better to go
 & fyght wyth
 thynne en. mye
 in his cōtre.
 or suffer hym
 to inuade the

The Turkyſhe

not far from the truth, if **Chriſti**
ſtiē princes were ſo wholy of one
mynde and cōſent, that at y^e firſte
rumour of the Turkes cōmyng
they wolde aſſemble and gather
together power and ſtrengthe of
men able to reſiſt and withſtand
hym. But certes we can ſkante
truſte that this ſhall happen, for
no man wyl perſwade hym ſelfe
that the Turke wyl come, vntyl
at length he be come ſo nere, that
all prouiſion and purueyaunce,
hym to withſtande, is to late and
of none effecte: Lyke as we ſe it
fare in his warres agaynſte the
Rhodes, Belgrade and Bude.
Wherfore the better & more ſkil-
full warrours thynke, that the
victorye maye be more ſurelye &
ſaulflye gotten if we enuade our
enemyes, than yf we ſuffer oure
ſelues to

selues to be inuaded of them.

For the warre whiche is brought home to vs of straungers, euen as it is moſte daungerous, ſo we ought moſte earneſtlye to deſyre God not to wrappe ne encumbr̃e vs with it.

Furthermoze what tyme as greate communication was had and counſaile taken in Biſhop Leo his tyme, the tenth, as concerning warre to be prepared agaynſt the Turke. This was the decre and iudgement of certayne Dukes of higheſt fame and authoritie, that it ſhulde not be taken in hande, but w̃ great ſtrẽgthe, and pupſſaunce, and that of iii.of the moſt worthyeſt princes, as in this maner followynge

That the Emperour Maximilian accompanied with ỹ ſtrẽgthe

S.iii.

of ger

The Turkyſhe
of Germany, Hungary, Boemie
and Poole, ſhulde take his voy-
age towarde Serua, alonge by
the flood Danubye. And that
Frauncis (whiche was then the
frenche kyng) with a myghtye
and ſtrong hoſte, aſſembled of e-
uerye nation, mynded and wyl-
lyng to mayntayne and further
this battayle, ſhulde ſayle from
Apulia into Epirus, and there
furthered by the ayde and aſſi-
ſtence of thoſe people, whiche be
otherwayes moſt mortal enemy-
es & foes to the turkes, he ſhulde
go on forwarde, whyther ſo euer
good fortune ſhulde leade hym.

Thyrdlye and laſte of all, the
noble kyng of England, mayn-
tayned and ſtrengthened with the
Portingales, and all the power
of Spayne, and with the Vene-
tien

ten galleys, shulde sayle towar=
Des Helispont, and so the castels
& places of defēce (called Warda=
nelli) beyng ouercome he shulde
go strayght forthe to Constanti=
nople. For they though it shulde
come to passe, that yf the turkes
were subdued, yea but at one of
these thre places, that the Chrysti=
ens afterwarde shulde easely at=
tayne and get the whole victoꝝ.
But lyke as there was nothyng
moze difficulte ne harde, at that
tyme, than to assemble and bring
together the strength and power
of the Chrystyens, and namelye
those mightye pꝛinces, so it plea=
sed God that al this consultatiō
and appoyntment shulde be das=
shed and lefte vndone, that this
occasion to vanquish and byng
vnder

The Turkyſhe
vnder the Turkes, myght be dei-
ferred vnto a more quyet, and
conuenient tyme, and thus be-
yng reſerued for your noble
maieſtie, readye nowe
and of ſufficiente age
to vndertake the
ſame, might
aduance
you



(as through your many-
folde vertues your
maieſtie well de-
ſerueth) to the
hygheſt
ſtep and pycke of ſin-
cere prayſe
and glo-
rye.

¶ Thus endeth the Tur-
kyſhe Chronicles.

The genealogye of the turkysh Emperours.

Ottoman the firste emperour of the Turkes,
was the sonne of a certayne poore man
whose name was zichus.

Ottoman begat

(Orcan.)

(Amurathes.)

(Bayazet. Solyman.)

(Calpyne. Moses. Mahomet. Mustapha)

(Mahomet. Orcan.)

(Amurathes.)

(Mahomet Thursyne)

(Mustapha, Bayazet, Zizimus.)

(Acomathes, Corcuthus, Selim?)

(Solyman.)
whiche now regneth.



Faulkes escaped. in the printing.

Dispeopled, for disperpled.
 Followshyp for felowshyp.
 Rethyed, for Rethheard.
 Counde for coulede.
 The soldyers for the coudyers.
 Lyke the wylde, for lyke to the.
 Hyoxunt for hydyunt.
 Hamclukes, for Hamalukes.
 As vnwares, for at vnwares.
 Carulla, for Carulla.
 To with hym selfe, leane out to.
 Meades, for Medes.
 Sophy is, for Sophy hath.
 Strong and men, leane out and.
 Affricens, reade Affaples.
 Dye, for drygh.
 Moxe for moc.
 The grace, for that grace.
 wade, for made.
 as is farre, reade and is farre.
 Cozela, for Cozela.

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 fol. cxvi.

**A Table containyng the chyele
and most notable thynges in
these Chronicles.**

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**Of the languages vsed in the
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**Of the paynfulnes of the turkes
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Finis.



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The .xii. day of Auguste,
the yere of our lorde;

M.D.XLVI.



**Cum priuilegio ad imprim-
endum solum.**



